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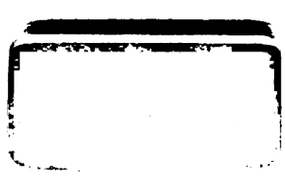

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NUMISMATA LONDINENSIA.

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PLATE VIII.

15.

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NUMISMATA LONDINENSIA.

MEDALS

STRUCK BY

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON

TO

COMMEMORATE IMPORTANT MUNICIPAL EVENTS

1831 TO 1893.

WITH DESCRIPTIVE NOTICES BY

CHARLES WELCH, F.S.A.,

Librarian to the Corporation of London.

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PREFACE.

FOR more than sixty years past it has been the custom of the Corporation of the City of London to celebrate the accomplishment of their most notable public works, or to commemorate events of national and civic importance, by the execution of an appropriate medal. The Corporation has been almost alone among governing bodies of the United Kingdom in thus giving encouragement to a classic art which has been unduly neglected in this country.

The twenty-six medals described in the following pages form imperishable records of a series of events extending from 1831 to the present year. The practice of striking medals appears to have been begun on the occasion of the opening of new London Bridge, the construction of which was justly considered one of the greatest works of modern times. Two other medals followed within the next six years; but, during the ensuing five-and-twenty years, from 1837 to 1862, only three were issued. The series received three additions during the sixties, and four in the following decade, whilst the ten years from 1880 to 1889 produced no less than eight medals, or nearly

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one for each year. This proportion has subsequently been more than maintained, four new medals having been ordered by the Corporation since 1890, including one (not yet executed) to celebrate the opening of the Tower Bridge.

It will be evident at a glance that this medallic record by no means completely represents the chief landmarks of municipal progress. Notable instances of omission are the magnificent series of public markets, the new Guildhall Library and Museum, and the Guildhall School of Music. Although they do not form, however, a complete series, these medals are strikingly representative of the public works successfully accomplished by the Corporation for the citizens of London and the population at large, during more than half-a-century.

The greater part of the medals have been executed by members of the talented family of Wyon. Nos. 1—4 and 6—8 were designed by Benjamin Wyon, who died in 1858. He was succeeded in business by his two eldest sons, Joseph Shepherd Wyon, who died in 1873, and Alfred Benjamin Wyon (artist of medal No. 13), who died in 1884. These two brothers, with a younger one named Allan Wyon, worked together for many years, signing their dies "J. S. and A. B. Wyon," They executed the medals Nos. 9, 10, 12, 18 and 19. The third brother, Allan Wyon, F.S.A., is now the only surviving medallist in the family, of which there was another branch, from which descended William Wyon, R.A., Chief Engraver of the Mint, and cousin of Benjamin Wyon. He executed medal No. 5. William Wyon died in 1851, and was followed by his son, Leonard Charles Wyon, who died in 1891. Another deceased artist of great talent was Charles Wiener, of Brussels, who designed the Emperor of Russia

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medal, No. 14, and that of Epping Forest, No. 17. The list of artists is completed by the mention of George G. Adams, F.S.A., who contributed medals Nos. 11, 16, 20 and 25; Elkington and Co. (Colonial and Indian Reception, and German Emperor medals, Nos. 21, 24); A. Scharff, of Berlin (Jubilee medal, No. 22); Alexander Kirkwood and Son, of Edinburgh who executed the Mayoralty medal, No. 23; and Frank Bowcher, who designed the last of the series, commemorating the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark in 1893.

The present work has been prepared, by authority of the Court of Common Council, upon the recommendation and under the direction of the Library Committee. In addition to a description of each medal, an account is given of the event which it commemorates; and it should be noted that this historical narrative is not in any case carried beyond the date borne by the medal. The account of old and new London Bridge was in print before the opening of the Tower Bridge occasioned an examination of the Bridge House records, and the bringing to light of a quantity of fresh and valuable information.

It is a pleasing duty, in conclusion, to acknowledge the kind assistance of Allan Wyon, Esq., F.S.A., in revising the descriptions of many of the medals, including all those struck by members of his family.

C. W.

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PLATE I.

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OPENING OF LONDON BRIDGE BY KING WILLIAM IV, 1831.

LARGE MEDAL.

Obv. Head of the King to right. Legend: WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

Rev. A view of the bridge: its five arches spanning the Thames. Legend: LONDON BRIDGE. In exergue, COMMENCED 15. JUNE 1825 OPENED 1. AUGUST 1831.

Plate I. No. 1. *Engraved by* BENJAMIN WYON. Size, 2.03 in.

SMALL MEDAL.

Obv. Arms, Crest and Motto of the City of London.

Rev. Bridge-House Estates Mark within an oak wreath. Legend in field below: LONDON BRIDGE COMMENCED 15 JUNE 1825 OPENED 1. AUGUST 1831.

Plate I. No. 2. *Engraved by* BENJAMIN WYON. Size, 1.06 in.

THE earliest bridge over the Thames at London is said to have been built by our Saxon ancestors in A.D. 994, the year following the unsuccessful attack upon London by Olaf or Anlaf of Norway. The structure must have been a rude one, built probably of thick, rough-hewn timber planks placed upon piles, perhaps with movable platforms to allow the Saxon vessels to pass through it westward. Some doubt has been thrown upon the existence of a bridge at this early period, by Maitland and other writers.

Snorro Sturleson, the Icelandic writer of the thirteenth century, in his account of the Battle of Southwark, which took place between the Danes

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and the Saxons in the year 1008, describes the bridge over the river then existing between the City and Southwark as "so wide that if two carriages met they could pass each other." The Danes were at that time in possession of Southwark and also of the bridge, which they had strongly fortified. King Ethelred determined to attack the bridge by land, being assisted by Olaf, his ally, the Norwegian king and martyr, who, with his ships, succeeded in destroying the bridge by uprooting the piles on which it was built. The memory of Ethelred's faithful ally is preserved in the city of London and borough of Southwark by four churches which bear his name, viz.: St. Olave Jewry, St. Olave Hart Street, St. Olave Silver Street, and St. Olave Tooley (*i.e.*, St. Olave's) Street, Southwark.

The bridge is also referred to in the laws of Ethelred, as follows:— "Whoever shall come to the bridge in a boat, in which there are fish, he himself being a dealer, shall pay one half-penny for toll, and, if it be a larger vessel, one penny." As to the erection of the bridge there is much doubt and controversy. Stow attributes its foundation to the pious brothers of the Monastery of St. Mary Overies, on the Bankside, but this has been disputed by other writers. This first wooden bridge, however, though doubtless repaired after the attack upon it already described, was not fated to stand long. On the 16th November, 1091, a dreadful storm occurred in London, which overthrew more than 600 houses, and greatly damaged the tower of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside. The Thames being greatly swollen, the rush of the tide was so violent, that London Bridge was entirely swept away, and the lands on each bank were submerged for a considerable distance.

King William Rufus imposed a tax upon his subjects in 1097, to furnish labourers for re-building London Bridge, erecting his palace at Westminster, and constructing a wall round the Tower. This treble impost proved all the more burdensome, as the year was a very unfavourable one, on account of the failure of the crops. Stow relates that on the 10th October, 1114, the river was so dried up, and there was such want of water, that between the Tower and the bridge, and even above bridge, "a great number of men, women and children did wade over, both on horse and foot," the water coming up to their knees. The bridge possessed estates, given or assigned for its support from a very early period.

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In 1122 the monks of Bermondsey and the Church of St. George in Southwark received five shillings (an enormous sum for that period), as an annual rent out of the lands belonging to London Bridge.

In the reign of Stephen, A.D. 1136, a fire consumed the southern part of the City from Aldgate eastward to St. Paul's Cathedral in the west. London Bridge was also destroyed, but was soon again repaired, as Fitz-Stephen, writing between 1170 and 1182, speaks of it as affording a convenient standing-place for witnessing the citizens' water-tournaments. Stow informs us that the bridge was not only repaired but re-built of elm timber, by Peter of Colechurch in 1163. Most other writers, however, give the date of its re-construction as 1176, when the first stone bridge over the Thames was begun by that pious architect. Peter was a priest and chaplain, or curate, of St. Mary-Colechurch, a curious edifice which stood, before the Great Fire of London, at the corner of Conyhoop Lane in the Poultry, and was "built upon a vault above ground, so that men were forced to ascend into it by certain steps." This church, was famous as the place where St. Edmund and St. Thomas-à-Becket were baptized. Leland, the antiquary, tells us, on the authority of Ralph de Diceto, that Peter of Colechurch was a native of London, and built the chapel on London Bridge, from crypt to roof, at his own costs and charges. Other liberal contributors came forward, among them being Cardinal Hugo di Petraleone, papal legate to this country in 1176, and Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury (Becket's successor) in 1174. Henry II has also been ranked among the benefactors, but the king's gift was probably the gift of his people, being the produce of a tax on wool. This was the origin of the popular tradition that London Bridge was built on wool-packs.

The erection of the bridge, whether owing to its costliness or its difficulty, or both, proceeded very slowly, and thirty-three years elapsed before its completion. In the meantime, A.D. 1205, its famous architect, Peter of Colechurch, died, and was buried in the crypt of the Chapel on the Bridge. Four years before Peter's death, King John sent a letter to the Mayor and citizens of London, recommending Isenbert of Xainctes, as a new architect, to finish the work. In this document provision was made that the rents and profits of the houses to be built on the bridge should be devoted to its repair and

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maintenance. Nothing more is heard of this new architect, and Stow relates that in 1209 the bridge was "finished by the worthy merchants of London, Serle, mercer," Mayor of London in 1214 and 1217–22, "William Almaine and Benedict Botewrite,* principal masters of that work." The bridge thus completed, consisted of a stone platform, erected somewhat westward of the former wooden bridge, and was 926 feet long and 40 feet in width, standing about 60 feet above the level of the water. It contained a drawbridge, and nineteen broad pointed arches, with massive piers varying from 25 feet to 34 feet in breadth, raised upon strong elm piles covered by thick planks bolted together. It is possible that the immense wooden sterlings attached to the piers did not form part of the original structure, but were added afterwards to keep the foundations of the piers from being undermined. The obstruction caused by these huge barriers, and the large number of piers, reduced the entire channel of the river from its normal breadth of 900 feet to a total waterway of 194 feet, or less than a fourth of the whole. Peter of Colechurch's work has, however, not been without defenders (even as regards these points) among architects in more recent times, who have urged that the narrowness of the arches tended to preserve the navigation of the river above the bridge.

Next in interest to the bridge itself is the famous chapel dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, and familiarly called St. Thomas of the Bridge. This was erected on the tenth or great pier, which measured 35 feet in breadth and 115 feet from point to point. The building was 60 feet in length by 20 feet broad, and stood over the parapet on the eastern side of the bridge. The western front facing the Bridge Street was 40 feet in height, having a plain gable surmounted by a cross; and was divided by four buttresses into three parts. The centre of these divisions contained a rich pointed arched window of one mullion, with a quatrefoil in the top, and the two sides were occupied by the entrances to the chapel from the Bridge Street, each being ascended by three steps.

The interior consisted of two chapels, one above the other; the upper chapel was lofty, being supported by fourteen groups of elegant clustered

* Perhaps Benedict the Bell-wright (Campanarius), Sheriff of London in 1216.

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columns, and lighted by eight pointed windows. Below each of the windows were three arched recesses, separated by small pillars; the roof was originally formed of lofty pointed arches. The eastern end of this beautiful building formed a semi-hexagon, having a smaller window in each of its divisions. The lower chapel, or crypt, was constructed in the bridge itself, and was entered from the upper chapel and the street, as well as (at low water) from the sterling surrounding the pier. It was about 20 feet in height, with a roof supported by clustered columns, from each of which sprang seven ribs, whose intersections were bound by fillets of roses, and clusters of regal and ecclesiastical masks. This chapel also contained a rich series of windows similar to, though much smaller than, those above; and the floor was paved with black and white marble. Under the chapel staircase, in the middle of the building, were buried the remains of Peter of Colechurch, but neither brass-plate nor any inscription marked the site of his tomb.

The custom of erecting religious houses on bridges is of great antiquity. Instances are found in Droitwich Bridge, where the road passed through the chapel and separated the congregation from the reading-desk and pulpit; and in Wakefield Bridge over the river Calder, on which Edward IV built a chapel in memory of his father, Richard, Duke of York. The old bridge at Newcastle-upon-Tyne very closely resembled London Bridge. It appears to have been equally ancient, consisting at first of a wooden structure, which was afterwards replaced by one of stone. On it were erected a street of houses, with towers, gates and draw-bridges, and, lastly, it possessed a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas. Much controversy has arisen among historians and antiquaries as to Stow's assertion that the river Thames was turned at the time of building London Bridge. Sir Christopher Wren, who had unusual opportunities of examining the point, was strongly of opinion that the river was not turned, and the great architect's view has been endorsed for the most part by modern writers.

The new bridge was scarcely finished, when it was almost destroyed by a serious fire, which occurred in Southwark, on the 10th July, 1212. Stow relates that the fire arose at the south end of the bridge, but was carried by a strong wind to the north end. Many passengers, and other persons attracted to the bridge by curiosity, were caught between the two fires. "Then came

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there to aide them many ships and vessels, into the which the multitude so unadvisedly rushed, that the ships being drowned, they all perished. It was said that through the fire and shipwracke there were destroyed about three thousand persons, whose bodies were found in part, or halfe burned, besides those that were wholy burnt to ashes, and could not be found." There is little doubt that this sad calamity arose in consequence of the wooden buildings with which the bridge was then covered; but it is improbable that the number of the victims was so great as the honest old chronicler relates. In the following year King John contributed to the repair of the bridge by ordering that the half-pence taken of foreign merchants should be given to the work of London Bridge.

Henry the Third, King John's successor, was no friend to the citizens of London, and on several occasions seized their charters and liberties to compel the citizens to re-purchase them at a great price. In the 34th year of his reign, the 20th May, 1249, the king issued a writ ordering his treasurer, his chamberlain, and the Constable of the Tower to take possession of the City of London, the county of Middlesex, and London Bridge, and to pay their revenues into his Exchequer. About this time it appears that the expenses of maintaining and repairing the bridge were partly met by charitable donations collected by the Brethren of London Bridge or their messengers. A grant of protection to the Brethren for this purpose was issued by the king in 1252; this provided them with a suitable reception in all churches, towns, and courts throughout the kingdom. The Brethren thus alluded to were those of the Chapel of Saint Thomas on the Bridge.

Queen Eleanor of Provence, the consort of Henry III, shared her husband's unpopularity with the citizens of London. In 1263, during the Barons' wars, the Queen, who was going by water to Windsor, was preparing to shoot the bridge in her barge, when the citizens violently attacked her by casting heavy stones and mud into the vessel and compelled her to return to the Tower in order to save her life. The custody and revenues of the bridge were again seized by Henry III in 1265; who granted them first for five years to the Hospital of St. Katherine, and afterwards, in 1269, for a term of six years, to Queen Eleanor above mentioned. After the death of Henry III, in

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1272, a long dispute arose between the Queen and the citizens with respect to her claim to the disposal of the bridge and its revenues. The citizens complained in 1274–5, before King Edward's commissioners, that the keepers of the bridge appointed by the Queen "expended but little in the amending and sustaining of the said bridge whence danger may easily arise, very much to the damage of the King and of the city." It appears that the rent of a fruiterer's shop on London Bridge, 2½ yards in length and 3 yards in depth, was, at this period, twelve pence yearly. The exact date when the citizens regained possession of the bridge is not known, but it followed soon after Edward I's commission. In 1276, it was ordered by the Common Council that "no market-place shall be kept upon London Bridge, nor upon any other place, excepting the appointed stations."

Another appeal for the contributions of the benevolent towards the repair of the bridge was put forth with the king's authority, in 1280. The document states "that the Bridge of London is in so ruinous a condition that not only the sudden fall of the bridge, but also the destruction of innumerable people dwelling upon it, may suddenly be feared." A more reliable source of revenue was soon found necessary, and in the following year the king gave authority to the mayor and citizens to take customs or tolls from passengers using the bridge. Every man crossing "the water of Thames" from either side was to pay a farthing, and every horseman one penny, and the charge for every pack carried on a horse, across the bridge, was one halfpenny. Other grants for the support of this great public thoroughfare, described as "pontage for London," or "pontage patents," were made by King Edward I, who showed himself most solicitous for the commercial growth and prosperity of the City of London.

The close of the year 1281 brought further trouble to London Bridge. A severe and lasting frost, such "as no man living could remember the like," carried away five arches of the bridge; and, in 1289, the structure was so decayed, through want of repairs, that men were afraid to pass over it. The keeper of the Bridge house had, in ancient times, an interest in certain mills upon the river Lea, near Stratford, and this connection doubtless gave rise to the well-known ditty of "London Bridge is Broken Down." The song is

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too long to be quoted at length, but the first, second, and last stanzas run as follows :—

"London Bridge is broken down,
Dance o'er my Lady Lee;
London Bridge is broken down,
With a gay lady.

How shall we build it up again?
Dance o'er my Lady Lee;
How shall we build it up again?
With a gay lady.

Build it up with stone so strong,
Dance o'er my Lady Lee;
Huzza! 'twill last for ages long,
With a gay lady."

In August, 1305, after King Edward I's return from his fourth expedition into Scotland, London Bridge received the ghastly ornament of the head of William Wallace. This appears to have been the earliest instance of a barbarous practice, which was continued through many subsequent reigns. In these early times the traitors' heads were fixed on poles on the tower, at the north end of the draw-bridge. On the 13th June, 1381, Wat Tyler with his followers, after having burnt the Stews in Southwark, at the foot of London Bridge, were checked in their attempt to cross the bridge by William Walworth, Mayor, who "fortified the place, caused the bridge to be drawn up, and fastened a great chaine of yron acrosse, to restrain their entry." The Kentish men were, however, re-inforced by the Commons of Surrey, and the citizens, fearing their threats to fire the bridge, granted them admission. The famous jousting between an English and a Scottish knight, as a display of the valour of their respective countries, took place on London Bridge, on St. George's day, the 23rd April, 1390. The English champion was Lord Wells, who was then King Richard's ambassador in Scotland, his antagonist being Sir David Lindsay, Earl of Crawford. The king himself was present, and had to witness the defeat of his subject by the valiant prowess of the Scottish lord.

On the 29th August, 1392, London Bridge witnessed a still more magnificent ceremony. Some months before this, Richard, who had impoverished

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himself by luxury and extravagance, had seized the charter and liberties of the City, on the refusal of the citizens to furnish him with a compulsory loan. The citizens found it necessary to submit to the king's demands, and obtained restitution of their rights and privileges on payment of the large sum of £10,000. The reconciliation between the king and the citizens was completed by the king's state visit to London, and his magnificent reception by the citizens. Four hundred of the principal Londoners, well mounted, and habited in one livery, met the king at Wandsworth, and at Southwark the procession was met by the Bishop of London and the city clergy, followed by 500 boys in surplices. "When the train arrived at the gate of London Bridge, the greater part of the inhabitants, orderly arranged, according to their age, rank and sex, advanced to receive it, and presented the king with a fair milk-white steed harnessed and caparisoned in cloth of gold, and hung with silver bells; whilst to the Queen was presented another white palfrey, likewise caparisoned in white and red." Walsingham, the chronicler, concludes his notice of the pageant by remarking "that to have undertaken it might have been a triumph to any king, for horses and trappings, plate of gold and silver, cloths of gold, silver and velvet, ewers and basins of yellow gold; gold in coin, precious stones and jewels so rich, excellent and beautiful were given to him, that their value and price might not easily be estimated."

London Bridge was the scene of a tragic event on the 13th November, 1396, when so many persons assembled there to witness the entry of King Richard and his newly-married consort, the youthful Isabel of France, that nine persons were killed in the press, one of them being the prior of the Austin Canons at Tiptree, in Essex. It is impossible in this sketch even to enumerate the many events of special interest which have taken place on London Bridge. The magnificent reception given by the citizens to Richard II, described above, must be taken as an example of the many similar entertainments prepared for his successors, from the conqueror of Agincourt, the story of whose reception is told in Lydgate's verse, down to monarchs of later times. It only remains to mention the events more strictly concerned with the history of the bridge itself.

In 1426, it was found necessary to re-build the tower at the north end of the drawbridge, over which the heads of traitors were placed; and eleven

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years later the same necessity arose with respect to the tower at the bridge foot, that is, the Southwark entrance to the bridge. On the 14th January, 1437, we learn from Stow, that the great stone gate and tower standing upon it, next Southwark, fell suddenly down into the river, with two of the fairest arches of the same bridge; "and yet no man perished in body, which was a great worke of God." In 1450 occurred the rebellion of Jack Cade; when that leader encamped on Blackheath, with his Kentish followers, in the month of May. The citizens were induced to open the bridge-gates to Cade, who entered with his rabble on the 2nd July. As he crossed the drawbridge, he cut with his sword the ropes which supported it. In Shakespeare's stirring picture of this rebellion, a messenger tells King Henry:—

> "Jack Cade hath gotten London Bridge; the citizens
> Fly and forsake their houses."
>
> (Second part of HENRY VI, *Act* iv, *Scene* iv).

Cade soon lost the goodwill of the citizens by outrages upon their property; and on the 5th July the Mayor and Aldermen summoned the city forces to defend the bridge. They also sent for assistance to Lord Scales at the Tower, who dispatched the valiant Matthew Gough to their aid. The rebels, however, forced their way to the drawbridge, and set fire to the houses at the Southwark end of the bridge. In the conflict, John Sutton, alderman, and many of the citizens, besides Matthew Gough, were slain, and numbers of women and children lost their lives by fire or drowning. The struggle continued all through the night, the Londoners being sometimes beaten back to St. Magnus's Church, at the north end of the bridge, and at other times driving the Kentish men back into Southwark. A truce was agreed to towards the morning, and soon afterwards, a general pardon having been procured for Cade and his followers, they began to disperse. Their leader was, however, slain by an esquire of Kent, and his head placed on the bridge gate.

Another remarkable engagement took place on London Bridge in 1471. Thomas Neville, usually known as the Bastard Falconbridge, having collected some ships and a number of desperados, landed in Kent, hoping to surprise London and enrich himself with the plunder of the City. He arrived in Southwark in May, and gave out that he came to set at liberty

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King Henry VI, who was then imprisoned in the Tower. On the 14th, he attacked the bridge, and burned the gate and all the houses up to the drawbridge. Here he met with a stubborn resistance, the citizens being commanded by Ralph Jocelin, alderman and draper, who was afterwards made a Knight of the Bath by King Edward IV. Falconbridge and his adherents were compelled to retire, and were followed by Jocelin and the citizens along the waterside beyond Ratcliff; many of the insurgents being slain or captured.

The chief officers of the bridge were two bridge-masters, who were yearly elected or continued by the Livery, after the election of the Sheriffs and Chamberlain, at the Common Hall held on Midsummer Day. They were formerly called Wardens or Keepers of London Bridge, and their annual emoluments in 1482 were £21 each. Their duties included collecting the revenues of the Bridge House estates, and making all necessary payments. Their principal functions are now discharged by the Chamberlain, Comptroller and Surveyor, and the office is now chiefly of a ceremonial character. On the 21st November, 1504, a fire broke out at the northern end of the bridge, by which six houses were destroyed. It was probably on the occasion of the repairs necessitated by this fire that a stone was placed on the bridge, bearing the inscription "Anno domini 1509," followed by the device of the Bridge House. This device, which is also assumed by Southwark, as its arms, is heraldically described as follows:— Azure, an annulet ensigned with a cross patée or, interlaced with a saltire conjoined in base of the second.

The Bridge House and Yard were situated in Tooley Street, Southwark, and were used for the storage of stone, timber, and other materials necessary for the repairs of London Bridge. At a very early period they appear to have been employed also as granaries for the City, for preserving corn during times of famine and scarcity. Stow also states that public ovens were built there for baking bread from the public store of corn, for the relief of the poor citizens at such seasons. By the beginning of the 16th century, the houses erected on the bridge must have covered almost its entire length. Polydore Virgil, who wrote a Latin history of England in 1521, says: "upon both sides of the bridge there are houses erected so that it might not appear to be a bridge, but one substantial and uninterrupted street."

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The following romantic story is well-known, and the event which it relates is said to have taken place in 1536. Stow, speaking of Sir William Hewet, a clothworker, Lord Mayor in 1559, says: "This mayor was a merchant possessed of a great estate of £6,000 per annum, and was said to have had three sons and one daughter, to which daughter this mischance happened, the father then living upon London Bridge. The maid playing with her out of a window over the river Thames by chance dropped her in, almost beyond expectation of her being saved. A young gentleman named Osborne, then apprentice to Sir William, the father, which Osborne was one of the ancestors of the Duke of Leeds in a direct line, at this calamitous accident leaped in and saved the child. In memory of which deliverance, and in gratitude, her father afterwards bestowed her on the said Mr. Osborne with a very great dowry." Osborne's leap has formed the subject of pictorial representations preserved at the seat of the Duke of Leeds, at Mercers' Hall, and elsewhere; but no further corroboration of Stow's account is to be found, nor does it appear that Sir William Hewet ever had a house on London Bridge. His son-in-law, Edward Osborne, was descended from a respectable family settled at Ashford, in Kent.

In the fourth year of King Edward VI, 1550, letters patent were granted by the king to the Lord Mayor and Corporation for the sum of £647 2*s.* 1*d.*, under which an annual fair, called "Our Lady fair in Southwark," was appointed to be held on the 7th, 8th and 9th September. During the fair, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs used to ride to St. Magnus's Church, after dinner, at two o'clock in the afternoon. They were attended by the Sword-bearer, wearing his embroidered cap, and carrying the pearl sword, and, at the church, were met by the Aldermen dressed in their scarlet gowns, lined, without their cloaks, the Lord Mayor being vested with his collar of SS. without his hood. After evening prayer, the whole of the company rode over the bridge in procession, passed through the fair, and continued either to St. George's Church, Newington Bridge, or to the stones pointing out the City liberties at St. Thomas's of Waterings. They then returned to the Bridge House, where a banquet was provided, after which the Aldermen took leave of the Lord Mayor, and all parties returned home. The bridge-masters gave a supper on this occasion to the Lord Mayor's officers.

London Bridge again suffered siege early in 1554, during the rebellion

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of Sir Thomas Wyatt. He arrived in Southwark at the head of the City trained bands, whom, by pretences, he had induced to desert to him, on the 3rd February. Meeting with no opposition in Southwark, some of his soldiers completely wrecked the Bishop of Winchester's Palace, and destroyed his extensive library, whilst their leader laid two pieces of ordnance at the bridge foot, and dug an extensive trench between the bridge and his forces. In order to reconnoitre the bridge, Wyatt broke down the wall of a house adjoining the gate, and obtained access to the porter's lodge, whom he compelled by intimidation to allow himself and his followers to enter the street for observation. He found everything well prepared for his reception. Sir Thomas White, the Lord Mayor, had been assisted by Lord William Howard, as Lieutenant of the City; Queen Mary remaining meantime at Guildhall. The draw-bridge at London Bridge was cut down, and thrown into the river, the bridge gates shut, ramparts and fortifications raised round them, and ordnance planted to defend them. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, well armed for the conflict, had ordered all persons to shut their shops and windows, and to stand ready harnessed at their doors for any event which might occur. After reporting to his followers the active measures of the citizens, Wyatt decided, upon consultation, to withdraw his forces to Kingston, and cross the Thames there, to enter the City from the west. He reached London on the 7th February, but after a sharp engagement, was compelled to surrender at Temple Bar, and was executed on the 11th April, on Tower Hill.

In 1555, a woman was put into the cage on London Bridge for refusing to offer prayers in St. Magnus's Church for Pope Julius III, who was lately dead. Foxe gives an illustration of this circumstance, from which it appears that the stocks and cage stood by one of the archways on the bridge, in a vacant space which looked on to the water. The year 1564 was remarkable for a severe frost, which lasted from the 21st December to the 3rd January. On New Year's Eve people "went ouer and alongst the Thames on the ise from London Bridge to Westminster. Some plaied at the foot-ball as boldlie there as if it had beene on the drie land, and both men and women went on the Thames in greater numbers than in anie street of the citie of London."

The tower which stood on the northern end of the drawbridge had

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become so decayed that, in April, 1577, it was replaced by a new building; and the heads of the traitors, which had formerly stood upon it, were re-erected on the tower over the gate at the bridge foot, Southwark, which was subsequently known as Traitors' Gate. The new building consisted of a gate and tower, the first stone of which was laid by Sir John Langley, Lord Mayor, on the 28th August, 1577. The tower was finished in 1579, and was a beautiful building, having all its fabric above the bridge formed of timber. This formed a second Southwark Gate. The most splendid and curious building, however, which adorned London Bridge at this time, was the famous Nonesuch House, so-called because it was constructed in Holland entirely of wood, and, being brought over in pieces, was erected on the bridge with wooden pegs only, not a single nail being used in the whole fabric. It stood at some distance from the new tower just described, and nearer to the City, being built on the 7th and 8th arches of London Bridge from the Southwark end. It overhung the parapet on each side, leaving a clear space of 20 feet underneath its structure in the centre. This magnificent building was crowned with carved gables, cupolas, and gilded vanes, and two sun-dials were placed on the top of its southern side.

In 1582, waterworks were erected under the arches of London Bridge, one Peter Morris, a Dutchman, having conceived the plan of utilizing, for this purpose, the force of the torrent as it rushed through the narrow arches. By means of an engine he conveyed the Thames water in leaden pipes over the steeple of St. Magnus' Church into Thames Street, New Fish Street and Gracechurch Street, for the supply of the inhabitants in those districts. At the north-west corner of Leadenhall Street, the main was conveyed into a standard which ran four ways, towards Bishopsgate, Aldgate, the Bridge, and Stocks Market. To improve the supply of water, which was not always plentiful, Bernard Randolph, Common Serjeant of London, left money to the Fishmongers' Company, "towards conducting the Thames water for the good service of the commonwealth in convenient order."

On the 4th December, 1586, the sentence of execution passed on Mary, Queen of Scots, was read at London Bridge, in the presence of several of the nobility, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the City officers, the principal part of the gentry of London, and the most eminent citizens, habited in velvet, with

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gold chains, all mounted on horse-back. It was usual to read proclamations at four places in the City, the other three being the end of Chancery Lane, the Cross in Cheapside, and Leadenhall Corner. In March, 1588, in consequence of the dearth and scarcity then prevailing in London, the Mayor, Aldermen, and commonalty, petitioned Queen Elizabeth that they might erect four corn mills, under two roofs, on the Thames near the bridge, in parts where they would not occasion any injury. The corn mills consequently erected, are shown in an old view of London Bridge, preserved in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge. After the notable defeat of the Spanish Armada, we read that eleven of the captured standards were hung on London Bridge towards Southwark, on Monday, September 9th, 1588, being the day of the fair, to the great rejoicing of all who saw them.

In 1594, Admiral Sir John Hawkins, in his capacity of Treasurer of the Navy, demanded of the Lord Mayor the Bridge House, with its granaries, ovens, etc., for the use of the queen's navy in baking biscuits for the fleet. The Lord Mayor addressed a remonstrance to Lord Treasurer Burleigh, stating that the city would be deprived of its provision for the poor, if he lent the granaries, that the companies would neglect to lay up the corn they were enjoined to, and that grain must either be bought from the meal-sellers, or the merchants would be discouraged from importing any more. He added that the ovens of the Bridge House were required for baking bread for the city poor at reduced rates. It was not, however, until further remonstrance of the Lord Mayor to the Lord Treasurer, that the admiral desisted from his demand. Another memorable frost on the river Thames occurred in the year 1608, when a fair was again held on the ice.

Shops existed on London Bridge from an early period. The first of which mention is found is one bearing the sign of the "Pannier," at the north end of the bridge, in 1504. In the 17th and 18th centuries London Bridge was, like St. Paul's Churchyard and Paternoster Row, a favourite locality for booksellers. Amongst the signs of these shops met with on the title-pages of old books, are:—"The Three Bibles," "The Angel," "The Looking-glass," "The Black-boy" and "The Golden Globe," which was the sign adopted by William Herbert, the well-known editor of Ames's

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"Typographical Antiquities." Other tradesmen kept shop at "The Pedlar and his Pack," "The White Horse," "The Dolphin and Comb," "The Roebuck," "The Breeches and Glove," "The Lamb and Breeches," "The Anchor and Crown," "The Bible and Star," and "The Locks of Hair." Besides the above, the names of other houses are preserved in tokens of the 17th century, issued by tradesmen carrying on business on London Bridge. Such are "The Lion," "The Sugar Loaf," "The Bear," "The Dog," and "The White Lion."

Two tokens of the 18th century are extant, which relate to the bridge itself. One of these, issued by P. K. in 1797, for the value of one penny, bears on the obverse a view of the bridge, with the legend "London Bridge, the first of stone, compleated 1209," and on the exergue "The houses on the Bridge taken down and the Bridge repair'd 1758." On the reverse is a figure of Britannia, with spear and shield, seated on a rock, holding an olive branch, with the legend "British penny token." The second token bears on the obverse an ancient gateway, with the legend "Bridge Gate as re-built 1728," and, on the exergue, "Taken down 1766"; on the reverse is an upright figure of Justice. Other specimens, slightly varying from the above, are also known.

Among the celebrities who resided on London Bridge are said to have been John Bunyan, and Alderman Abel the monopolist and importer of wines, but these statements are not supported by authority. It is, however, a well-established fact that Hans Holbein, Henry VIII's great court painter, lived on the bridge, as did also Peter Monamy and Dominic Serres, marine painters, and Laguerre, the engraver. In its latter years the chapel of St. Thomas was called Chapel House, and, together with Nonesuch House, was occupied as shops and warehouses. Nicholls, in his "Literary Anecdotes," relates, on the authority of Ducarel, that "the house over the chapel belonged to Mr. Baldwin, haberdasher, who was born there, and that at 71 he was ordered to go to Chislehurst for change of air, but could not sleep in the country for want of the noise (the rushing of the tide beneath the bridge) he had been always used to hear." About the middle of the 18th century, two London aldermen, named Gill and Wright, were in partnership on the bridge, and had their shop in St. Thomas's Chapel, with a warehouse for paper directly underneath. It

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appears that service was performed in the chapel down to this date on every Sunday and Saint's day.

On the 13th February, 1632–3, a dreadful fire broke out in the house of John Briggs, a needle-maker, at the north end of the bridge, which consumed all the buildings, on both sides, to the first gap on the bridge. Forty-two houses were destroyed, owing to the difficulty of obtaining water, the Thames being almost frozen over. In the vaults and cellars below, the fire remained glowing for nearly a week. Very little wind prevailed, otherwise the greater part of the City must have been consumed. A list of the inhabitants of the houses burned in this fire shows that the shop-keepers, at this period, were chiefly haberdashers, hosiers, silkmen, glovers, girdlers, mercers, hatters, and drapers. After this fire, the north end of the bridge remained unbuilt on for many years, rough boards only being set up on both sides to prevent people from falling into the Thames. As a memorial of the occurrence, Susannah Chambers left by her will, dated 28th December, 1640, to the parson of the parish church of St. Magnus, on or near London Bridge, the yearly sum of twenty shillings, for a sermon to be preached on the 12th day of February, yearly, in that church, in commemoration of God's merciful preservation of the said church of St. Magnus from ruin in the late and terrible fire of London Bridge. She also left the sum of 17*s.* 6*d.* to the poor of the parish, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to the clerk and sexton.

A curious little tract, reprinted by Gough in his "British Topography," relates "a wonderfull and unusual accident that happened in the river of Thames, Friday, Feb. 4, 1641, there flowing two tydes at London Bridge within the space of an houre and a halfe, the last comming with such violence and hideous noyse that it not only affrighted but even astonished above five hundred watermen that stood beholding it on both sides of the Thames. Which latter tyde rose sixe foote higher then the former tyde had done, to the great admiration of all men." In 1647, the Parliamentary army gained possession of the city by way of the bridge. Colonel Rainsborough was sent, with a brigade of horse and foot and cannon, to possess Southwark and the works at that end of London Bridge. On his arrival he found the bridge gates shut, the port-cullis lowered, and a guard within; but upon placing a counter guard with two pieces against the gate, in a

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short time the great fort was surrendered. This happened on the morning of Monday, the 2nd August, 1647. In 1653, it appears that an officer called the Shuteman was employed by the wardens of London Bridge, who was probably an overseer of the bridge works, and watched the cataracts or falls in the arches.

Howell, in his "Londinopolis," published in 1657, records an old satire upon the bridge:—"If London Bridge had fewer eyes it would see far better." This refers, of course, to the number of its arches and the dangers of passing through them. In Ray's "English Proverbs" is another quaint saying, to the same purpose, "London Bridge was made for wise men to go over and fools to go under." The dangers of shooting London Bridge, about the year 1663, are thus alluded to in the amusing "Travels of M. de Monteonys." Speaking of the boats which plied on the Thames to carry passengers to the City or Westminster, by way of avoiding the rude English coaches and the ruder paved streets of London:—"They never," he says, "go below the bridge, although there is not any place to which they cannot be had. But it is considered dangerous for these small boats to go under the bridge when the tide is running up, for the water has then an extreme rapidity, even greater than when it is returning, and the two currents are united." In describing his visit to the Tower he states that neither in going nor returning did his boat pass under the bridge, for the tide being running up there was a fall of more than two feet. The passengers left the boat, crossed to the other side of the bridge, and then re-entered it, whilst the waterman, he adds, had no difficulty in descending the fall, but a great deal in mounting up it again.

It does not appear that the destruction caused to London Bridge by the Great Fire of 1666 was very great. This was probably owing to the desolation from the previous fire, the houses having been only partially repaired. Thomas Vincent, in his work entitled: "God's terrible judgments in the city by the plague and fire," gives the following information:—"Now it rusheth down the hill towards the bridge, crosseth Thames Street, invadeth St. Magnus's Church at the bridge-foot; and though that church were so great yet it was not a sufficient barricade against this conqueror, but having scaled and taken this fort it shooteth flames with so much greater advantage into all places round

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about; and a great building of houses upon the bridge is quickly thrown to the ground: then the conqueror being stayed in his course at the bridge marcheth back to the city again and runs along with great noise and violence through Thames Street, westward." Pepys relates that, on the morning of the 2nd September, he went on the Tower battlements, whence he saw "the houses at that end of the bridge on fire, and an infinite great fire on this and the other side the end of the bridge, which, with other people, did trouble me for poor little Michell and our Sara on the bridge." The damage to the bridge itself was chiefly confined to the destruction of the large square building which terminated its northern end, and the demolition of the wooden pales and passage which had been erected after the fire in 1633. Of St. Magnus's Church nothing remained but some of the walls, and the buildings in front of it were destroyed even to the water's edge, whilst on the western side of the bridge, the waterworks and tower, numerous houses lining the river, and the ancient building of Fishmongers' Hall, were reduced to smouldering fragments.

The repairs to the piers and arches cost the Bridge House £1,500, before the leaseholders could attempt to rebuild the premises destroyed by the Great Fire. When this was effected, tenants soon offered themselves to take building leases of sixty-one years, and in five years the north-end was completely rebuilt with houses four storeys high, and a street of 20 feet in breadth between them. Arrangements were also made with the tenants of the property at the south end of the bridge, by which those buildings were re-constructed uniformly with the houses on the north end. The drawbridge appears to have remained, although it had long since ceased to be opened for the admission of vessels through the bridge. St. Magnus's Church was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, and received, in 1700, the gift of a handsome clock from Sir Charles Duncombe, Lord Mayor in 1708. Tradition says that it was erected in consequence of a vow made by the donor who, in the earlier part of his life, had once to wait a considerable time in a cart upon London Bridge, without being able to learn the hour, when he made a promise that if he ever became successful in the world, he would give to that church a public clock and an hour glass, that all persons might see the time of day. The water house, erected by Thomas Morris, was also re-built, and in the engravings of London Bridge, after the

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Fire, it is represented as a lofty, narrow wooden building, standing close to the north-west corner of the bridge. On its western side a flight of stairs led down to the river, and its front looked on to the wooden stage which supported the water-works.

Another severe frost occurred in the winter of 1683–4, when the river was converted into a solid mass of ice "to that degree," says Maitland, "that another city as it were was erected thereon: where, by a great number of streets and shops with their rich furniture, it represented a great fair with variety of carriages and diversions of all sorts; and, near Whitehall, a great ox was roasted whole on the ice." Printing-presses were set up upon the ice, and coaches plied from Westminster to the Temple, sledge races, horse and coach races, puppet plays and interludes, and even bull-baiting took place upon the ice during this remarkable frost.

After the city was restored from the desolation caused by the Great Fire, a greatly increased commerce and consequent increase of the traffic over London Bridge, caused considerable enquiry to be made as to the possibility of increasing its breadth. A tradition exists that the cross over the dome of St. Paul's having been cast in Southwark, the street of London Bridge was too narrow, and its numerous arches too low to allow of its being brought that way into the City. Pennant in his day says that the houses on each side of the bridge-way "overhung and leaned in a most terrific manner. In most places they hid the arches and nothing appeared but the rude piers. I well remember the street of London Bridge, narrow, darksome, and dangerous to passengers from the multitude of carriages; frequent arches of strong timber crossing the street from the tops of the houses, to keep them together and from falling into the river. Nothing but use could preserve the repose of the inmates, who soon grew deaf to the noise of falling waters, the clamour of watermen, or the frequent shrieks of drowning wretches. Most of the houses were tenanted by pin or needle-makers, and economical ladies were wont to drive from the St. James's end of the town to make cheap purchases." Three vacancies were left on each side between the houses and opposite to each other, to enable passengers to obtain a view of the river, east and west, and also to step out of the way of carts and coaches. As there was no regular foot-way over the bridge,

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it was the most usual and safest custom to follow a carriage which might be passing across it.

The history of London Bridge during the 18th century chiefly consists of doubts whether the bridge would stand, surveys of its buildings, repairs, reports of architects, schemes for its alteration, and controversies concerning the erection of a new bridge. In the month of November, 1715, occurred another severe frost, which continued until February in the following year. During this frost a fair was again held on the Thames, with booths, shows and printing-presses, and views of the river are preserved, showing a long line of tents upon the ice. In the autumn of the following year, a violent gale of wind from the W.S.W. prevailed, which reduced the stream of the Thames so low that many thousands of people crossed it on foot both above and below the bridge, and passed through most of the arches.

One of the last fires on London Bridge took place on the 8th September, 1725, beginning at the house of a brushmaker near St. Olave's church, Tooley Street. It burnt down all the houses on that side of the way as far as the Bridge Gate, with several of the buildings on the other side. The old Bridge Gate was so much damaged by this conflagration, that in 1726 it was taken down and re-built, the new gate being finished in the year 1728. The winter of 1739–40 was the scene of another frost-fair upon the Thames, during which multitudes disported themselves on the ice, though some lost their lives by their rashness.

In November, 1749, the new Westminster Bridge was completed, having been commenced in September, 1738. London Bridge was not now the only bridge crossing the Thames in the metropolitan district. The contrast presented by the broad road and convenient approaches of Westminster Bridge caused the attention of the Corporation to be directed to the great inconvenience of their own bridge. A large party in the Common Council were in favour of pulling down the old bridge and erecting a new one in its place; but the majority decided to retain the original structure, and enlarge it by pulling down the houses and removing some of the arches. A committee appointed to consider the best means of rendering the old bridge safe and convenient, reported that the foundation was still good, and that the edifice might, with suitable repairs, be

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rendered as serviceable as Westminster Bridge, being capable of receiving four carriages abreast, with a good foot-way on each side. Mr. George Dance, the City Clerk of the Works, who had been ordered by the committee to survey the bridge, produced a plan involving the removal of the houses and other alterations at an estimated cost of £30,000. Mr. Charles Labelye also submitted a plan for casing the piers with four feet of Portland stone, and cutting away the sterlings to provide 400 feet of water-way, reducing the fall to about fifteen inches. He also proposed to adopt Sir Christopher Wren's idea of taking away eleven piers, and forming nine broad pointed Gothic arches springing from the lowest low-water mark.

A Bill was accordingly promoted in Parliament by the Corporation for effecting these improvements, and for raising money to enable the trustees to carry them out. The Act received the Royal assent on the 27th May, 1756, and, among other powers, authorized the imposition of an additional toll for the payment of the expenses incurred by the alterations. The tolls were afterwards found to be difficult of collection and a great hindrance to commerce and navigation, and, in the following year, another Act was passed, granting an aid of £15,000 towards the re-building of London Bridge. A further sum of £30,000 was appropriated by a later Act in 1767 for the redemption of the tolls on London Bridge, which were then leased by Mr. Edward Neale, but the lessee having raised his payment on account of an increase in the tolls, an Act of 11th George III, 1771, provided for their continuance until 1782, when the whole of the lease was to be bought, and the tolls finally to cease.

The plans for these improvements were much aided by an Act passed in 1755 for removing the ancient market held in High Street, Southwark, to a new site in Rochester Yard. While the repairs of the bridge were in progress, a temporary wooden bridge was erected on the western side of the bridge, into which it opened at each end. This structure was unfortunately destroyed by fire on the night of Tuesday, 7th April, 1758, and considerable damage was caused to the drawbridge and other portions of the original edifice. Some suspicion seems to have arisen that the mischief was intentionally caused. The Corporation lost no time in taking steps to repair the destruction caused by this conflagration. Orders were given for the immediate construction

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of a new temporary bridge, and upwards of 500 workmen were constantly employed upon it, through whose exertions the bridge was re-opened on Wednesday the 19th of the same month, and the whole of the new wooden bridge was ready for carriages in less than a month after the fire.

During the progress of the alterations it was found that the removal of the centre pier, and the excavations around and beneath its sterlings, had dangerously weakened the adjoining piers and the new great arch. In this emergency, the Corporation applied for advice to Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, who immediately travelled from Yorkshire to survey the bridge. His advice was that the Corporation should buy back again the stones of the City gates, and throw them into the water to guard the sterlings. These gates had been sold in the year 1760, and were then partly taken down. So promptly was Smeaton's advice followed, that the stones were bought the same day; horses, carts, and barges were instantly procured, and the work commenced immediately, although it was Sunday morning. One of the latest poetical productions connected with old London Bridge was written by the famous Anne Killegrew, celebrated by Dryden. It appeared in 1686, and is printed in Southey's "Specimens of the later English Poets," and is entitled "On my aunt, Mrs. A. K., drown'd under London Bridge in the Queen's bardge: anno 1641."

The cost of re-constructing the bridge amounted to nearly £100,000, and the improvements effected were not without corresponding drawbacks. In the beginning of 1763, when the smaller arches were stopped up with ice, the whole force of the tide rushed so violently through the great arch, as to tear up the bed of the river, and expose the foundation piles, the damage thus occasioned costing £6,800 to repair. The navigation of the great arch was also rendered dangerous by eddies caused through stopping the two adjoining arches on the north side by the grant of a new arch to the water-works.

At this time the question of the removal both of the bridge and water-works was again being discussed in the public press, and a committee of the Court of Common Council was sitting to examine and report upon a petition from the proprietors of the water-works for permission to erect and rent a wheel in the fifth arch at the north end of the bridge. In the petition it is stated that the leases of the four arches used for the purposes of the

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water-works were to terminate in the year 2082, the earliest having been let in the year 1582, for 500 years, and the remainder taking only the unexpired term. The opinions of several eminent engineers whom the Corporation consulted were divided as to the effect which the grant of a fifth arch would have upon the security of the bridge, and the navigation of the river; but ultimately, in June, 1767, the arch was granted on certain specified conditions. The water-works existed until the year 1822, when an Act was passed for their entire removal, the Corporation being authorised to pay £10,000 to the proprietors, in compensation, out of a loan raised upon the security of the Bridge House estates. Under the provisions of the Act, the licences of the old company were rendered void, and all their machinery, buildings, etc., transferred to the New River Company.

The following curious calculation appeared in the public press about this date:—"'Tis computed that there are drowned at London Bridge, about 50 people upon an average every year; which, as they are the prime of watermen, bargemen, and seamen, amount, at £400 each, to £20,000 per annum."

The constant need of repair to the old bridge, even in early times, had become proverbial. Ben Jonson thus refers to these repairs:—

> "He minds
> A courtesy no more than London Bridge
> What arch was mended last."
>
> (STAPLE OF NEWS, *Act* ii, *Scene* i).

During the last quarter of the 18th century, the question of re-building London Bridge and the best means of doing so had been actively considered; and in "The Third Report from the Select Committee upon the Improvement of the Port of London," printed in 1800, it is stated that the great, continual, and ineffectual expenses of the old bridge, its irremediable insecurity, and the dangers of its navigation, had induced the Committee to collect information and provide designs for the building of a new one. In pursuance of this report, designs for a new bridge were obtained from the following gentlemen:—Mr. Ralph Dodd, Mr. Samuel Wyatt, Mr. Robert Mylne, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Mr. George Dance, Mr. James Black, and Messrs. Telford and Douglass. None of the designs, however, were accepted, and no further progress was made in the matter for several years. Another Frost Fair, the

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last ever held on the river Thames, took place in the beginning of 1814, the frost lasting nearly four weeks.

The first important step towards the erection of a new bridge was taken on the 25th May, 1821, when a Committee of the House of Commons recommended a Bill for that purpose to be presented in the next session. Premiums of £250, £150, and £100 were offered by the Corporation in June of the following year for the three best designs, the decision being placed in the hands of a committee consisting of John Nash, John Soane (afterwards Sir John Soane), Robert Smirke (afterwards Sir Robert Smirke), and William Montague. Upon their reports, in December following, the premiums were awarded to Messrs. William Fowler, T. Borer, and Charles A. Busby; but one of the designs of John Rennie, the architect of Waterloo Bridge, was ultimately adopted on the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons.

"An Act for the re-building of London Bridge, and for the improving and making suitable approaches thereto," received the Royal assent on the 4th July, 1823. Under this Act, authority was given to the Corporation to take down and sell the old bridge and to build a new one of granite, either on the same site or within 180 feet westward, with powers for the compulsory purchase of houses and other property that might be required for the approaches. The Government agreed to lend the City £150,000, and the remaining expense was to be raised by mortgages, bonds, &c., on the security of the Bridge House estates. It was decided to keep the old bridge standing till the completion of its successor, and the site of the new bridge was accordingly fixed at about 100 feet to the westward.

The first pile of the work was driven near the Surrey shore on Monday, 15th March, 1824. Several interesting antiquities were discovered in excavating the foundations, few of which, unfortunately, found their way to the Guildhall Museum. A beautiful silver statuette of Harpocrates has, however, been preserved in the British Museum. A carved stone, bearing the date 1509 in quaint old figures is in the Museum at Guildhall, having been found in taking down the arches of the old bridge. Mr. Rennie, the architect, died in 1821, when the works were superintended by his son, Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Rennie. The contractors were the Rev. William Joliffe and Sir Edward Banks, who

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engaged to complete the work in six years from 2nd March, 1824. The original contract was for £426,000, with £30,000 for making alterations to the old bridge. This was increased to £506,000 by the addition of £8,000 for a new set of centering for the fourth arch, and £42,000 granted by the Treasury in 1825 for making the bridge 6 feet wider.

The exterior of new London Bridge is faced with three different kinds of granite; that on the east-side being of purple Aberdeen, that on the west of a light grey Devonshire Haytor, and the arch stones being composed of both united with the red-brown of Petershead. The pier foundations consist of piles, chiefly beech, pointed with iron and driven about 20 feet into the blue clay of the river about 4 feet apart. These bear two rows of sills, each averaging about a foot square, and filled in with large blocks of stone, upon which is laid 6 inch beech planking bearing the first course of masonry. The bridge has been described as unrivalled "in the perfection of proportion and the true greatness of simplicity." It consists of five semi-elliptical arches, viz.: two of 130 feet, two of 140 feet, and the centre of 150 feet span; the height of the centre arch being 29 feet 6 inches from high-water line. The total width of water-way is 690 feet; the length of the bridge, including the abutments, 920 feet; the extreme width from the outer sides of the parapets, 56 feet; width of carriage-way, 36 feet; and of each foot-path, 9 feet; and the total height of the bridge, on the east-side, from low water, is 60 feet.

The first stone was laid on the 15th June, 1825, in a cofferdam nearly 45 feet below high water mark, with great ceremony, by the Right Hon. John Garratt, Lord Mayor, in the presence of the Duke of York. In the cavity of the foundation-stone was deposited a white satin purse, containing a series of new coins of the reign, enclosed in a square bottle of cut-glass. Four glass cylinders were also inserted, supporting an engraved plate, bearing a Latin inscription, of which the following is an English translation:—

"The free course of the river being obstructed by the numerous piers of the ancient bridge, and the passage of boats and vessels through its narrow channels being often attended with danger and loss of life by reason of the force and rapidity of the current; the City of London, desirous of providing a remedy for this evil, and at the same time consulting the convenience of commerce in

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this vast emporium of all nations, under the sanction and with the liberal aid of Parliament, resolved to erect a bridge upon a foundation altogether new, with arches of a wider span, and of a character corresponding to the dignity and importance of this royal city: nor does any other time seem to be more suitable for such an undertaking than when, in a period of universal peace, the British Empire flourishing in glory, wealth, population and domestic union, is governed by a prince, the patron and encourager of the arts, under whose auspices the metropolis has been daily advancing in elegance and splendour. The first stone of this work was laid by John Garratt, Esquire, lord mayor, on the 15th day of June, in the sixth year of King George the Fourth, and in the year of our Lord, 1825. John Rennie, F.R.S., Architect."

Two medals, privately struck to commemorate this important event in the history of the Corporation, are fully described in Thomson's "Chronicles of London Bridge," a work of great research and accuracy, to which acknowledgment must be made for many of the facts above related. The Monument was illuminated in the evening with portable gas, in honour of the occasion. The time occupied in the erection of the bridge was 7 years, 5 months, and 13 days, during which period upwards of 800 men were employed. Its building was attended with so many local difficulties, that 40 persons lost their lives in the progress of the works. The total quantity of stone in the bridge is said to be 120,000 tons, and the ends of the parapets consist of the largest blocks of granite ever brought to this country. The amount paid to Messrs. Joliffe and Banks for this bridge was £425,081 9*s.* 2*d.*, but the whole sum expended, including the approaches, was £1,458,311 8*s.* 11*d.* The approaches are very fine, especially the new roadway into the City, which received the name of King William Street. Here at the bridge foot, a granite statue of King William IV was set up, to commemorate the opening of the bridge. A bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington was also erected in front of the Royal Exchange as an acknowledgment from the citizens of the Duke's exertions in facilitating the means of erecting the new bridge.

The old bridge was not entirely removed until 1832, when the bones of the builder, Peter of Colechurch, were found beneath the masonry of the chapel, as if to complete the eventful history of the ancient structure. The

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superstructure was enormously thick. The roadway was $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the crowns of the arches, and had apparently risen by the accumulations of five different strata, one of which was composed of charred wood, the *debris* of the houses that had been destroyed by fire. The foundations were very defective. The masonry was but $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet below low-water mark, and rested on oak planking 16 inches wide by 9 inches thick, which in turn was supported by a mass of Kentish rubble, mixed with chalk and flints, thrown in and held together by sterlings. Parts of the piers had been faced at some early period, but very carelessly, and no part of the original work rested on piles.

At the sale of the materials of the bridge, Mr. Weiss, the cutler, of the Strand, bought all the iron, amounting to 15 tons, with which the piles had been shod. The stone proved finely seasoned material. A portion of it was purchased by Alderman Harmer, and used in building his seat, Ingress Abbey, near Greenhithe. The balustrades were preserved, and the stone arched recesses were removed to the eastern extremity of Victoria Park, where they still remain. Many snuff boxes and other memorials were turned from the pile wood.

The ceremony of opening new London Bridge by King William IV and Queen Adelaide was performed on the 1st August, 1831, and presented the most splendid spectacle that had been witnessed on the Thames for many years. The royal party and suite left St. James's Palace in twelve carriages at a quarter to three o'clock. The cavalcade passed through Pall Mall on the way to Somerset House. The shops along the whole line of route were closed, and business seemed everywhere suspended, whilst a dense mass of spectators crowded the streets and loudly cheered the royal party in its progress. At three o'clock the royal standard of England was hoisted over the centre of Somerset House to announce the arrival of their Majesties, and amidst the firing of cannon from the wharves and barges, and deafening cheers from the crowd, the royal barges moved off from the shore on the way to London Bridge. The procession moved very slowly, it being the wish of their Majesties that all those in the line should have a full opportunity of seeing the royal party.

The Bridge was covered with an awning over half its length, and on the London end was erected a splendid pavilion for the reception of the

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King and Queen. The pavilion extended over the whole breadth of the Bridge, and was quadrangular in form. At the four corners were groups of men in armour on raised pedestals, and the pillars were adorned with flags, shields, helmets, and swords. Their Majesties' seats were beneath the state canopy of crimson cloth, on either side of which were places for the members of the royal family, the ministers, and many of the nobility. From the ends of the principal table, and at right angles to it, ran two other narrow tables, reserved for the principal members of the Corporation and for members of Parliament. The rest of the guests were entertained at tables on either side of the Bridge, beneath the awning, which extended to the distance of about 500 feet from the pavilion.

At the bottom of the stairs at the London end of the Bridge, which were covered with crimson cloth, their Majesties were received with all the formalities usual on the occasion of royal visits to the City. The King was presented by the Chairman of the new London Bridge Committee with a gold copy of the medal struck to commemorate the occasion. The King and Queen were then conducted to the Surrey end of the Bridge, attended by the dukes of Cumberland and Sussex, the principal members of the royal family, the officers of the household, ministers, and a large number of the nobility, and of the members of the House of Commons. On their way, both going and returning in this procession, their Majesties scattered copies of the smaller medal to the spectators on either side of them. An ascent was made by Mr. Green the aëronaut, with a companion, in his balloon, from the Surrey end of the Bridge, immediately upon the King's arrival there.

Upon their return to the pavilion, their Majesties were entertained at a collation. After the healths of the King and Queen had been drunk amid loud applause, the Lord Mayor presented a gold cup of great beauty to the King, who said, taking the cup, "I cannot but refer on this occasion to the great work which has been accomplished by the citizens of London. The City of London has been renowned for its magnificent improvements, and we are commemorating a most extraordinary instance of their skill and talent. I shall propose the source from whence this vast improvement sprang, 'The trade and commerce of the City of London.'" The King then partook

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of the loving cup, of which every other member of the royal family also drank. At six o'clock their Majesties re-embarked amidst the same loud cheering, firing of artillery, ringing of bells, and other tokens of respect which had marked their progress to the City. The procession had a more imposing appearance on its return, in consequence of being joined by the barges of the Lord Mayor and several of the City Companies. Landing at Somerset House, the royal party entered their carriages and returned to the palace, escorted in the same way as on setting out. The passage of their Majesties along the whole route was greeted by loud and continuous cheers. In honour of this notable event, the Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. John Key, was created a baronet, and each of the Sheriffs, Chapman Marshall and William H. Poland, Esquires, received the honour of knighthood.

A series of beautiful pencil drawings of old and new London Bridge, taken by E. W. Cooke, R.A., was presented through Alderman Sir David Salomons, Bart., to the Guildhall Library, in 1873, and is now exhibited in the Art Gallery. A printed book of unique interest, containing a description of both bridges, illustrated with original water colour drawings by Yates, is in the possession of Lord Hylton. It was prepared and bound in a costly manner at the expense of his ancestor, the Rev. William Joliffe, one of the contractors for the work of New London Bridge, and the edition was limited to a single copy.

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PASSING OF THE REFORM BILL, 1832.

Obv. Britannia standing and handing a scroll bearing the word REFORM to Liberty, kneeling. Lying on the ground are two other scrolls, inscribed respectively MAGNA CHARTA and BILL OF RIGHTS. In the background is a tablet bearing the names of GREY, BROUGHAM, ALTHORP, RUSSELL, surmounted by a medallion with the King's bust, inscribed, WILLIAM THE FOURTH. In the exergue: 2ND & 3RD WILLIAM IV.

Rev. A wreath of oak leaves, with roses, shamrocks, and thistles interspersed, the Royal crown at top, and the City arms at foot, enclosing the inscription, REFORM IN THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE IN THE COMMONS HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT 1832.

Plate I. No. 3. *Engraved by* BENJAMIN WYON. Size, 2·01 in.

THE first attempt at reform in Parliamentary representation extends back to the time of Pitt, who, in 1785, brought forward a motion for the disfranchisement of 36 rotten boroughs, returning two members each, and for giving the members to the counties and London. This motion was rejected by 248 to 174. During the period of the French Revolution and the European war, which soon followed, the popular mind was diverted from this question. A motion in favour of Parliamentary reform, introduced by Mr. Grey, in 1793, received the opposition both of Burke and Pitt, and was defeated by 232 to 41; it met with the same fate when brought forward again in 1797. The question again slumbered during

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the Fox and Portland administrations. Sir Francis Burdett's motion, in 1817, was lost by 265 to 77. Nothing daunted, however, he moved the introduction of manhood suffrage in the following year, but found no supporter besides his seconder.

In 1820, the House of Commons passed Lord John Russell's bill for withholding writs from the rotten boroughs of Camelford, Grampound, Penrhyn, and Barnstaple, but the measure was thrown out by the Lords. From this time a motion for reform was introduced annually, until 1829, by Lord John Russell or some other member of his party, but without success on any occasion. The same result took place in February, 1830, when the Marquis of Blandford's amendment to the address, in favour of reform, was rejected by 96 to 11. This session also witnessed the rejection of Calvert's bill to transfer the representation of East Retford to Birmingham, and of Lord John Russell's motion to enfranchise Leeds, Manchester and Birmingham.

During the year 1830, Lord Grey's administration came into office, and the question of reform was at once taken up by his cabinet. Lord John Russell introduced the Reform Bill on the 1st March, 1831, and, after most animated debates, it passed the second reading, on 2nd March, by 302 to 301, or a majority of one. The Ministry were afterwards defeated in Committee on an amendment to reduce the whole number of members. This led to a dissolution of Parliament on the 22nd April; but the new Parliament found the reformers in a great majority. The Reform Bill was again introduced and carried by the increased majority of 367 votes to 231. The bill finally passed the Commons on the 22nd September, but was thrown out by the Lords on the 8th October, by 199 to 158. A third Reform Bill was introduced in December and carried in the Commons by a majority of 162. On the 14th April, 1832, the bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords, but on the 7th May, the peers, by a majority of 35, postponed the disfranchising clauses of the bill, thus virtually rejecting it.

The king refused to create new peers, and the ministers resigned. An attempt by the Duke of Wellington to form a Tory Ministry was hopeless, and the nation was almost in a state of insurrection. The Grey administration returned to office on the 15th May, and the king intimated his readiness to

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create new peers, if necessary. The House of Lords, however, at length gave way, and on the 4th June the bill was passed.

By the provisions of this Act, 56 boroughs having less than 2,000 inhabitants were disfranchised, and 30 other boroughs deprived of one member each. A gain of 143 seats was thus effected, of which 65 were allotted to the counties, 22 large towns received two members each, and 21 others one member each. In the boroughs a uniform £10 household franchise was established, and in the counties the franchise was given to copyholders, leaseholders, and tenants-at-will holding property of the value of £50 and upwards. During the same session, Reform bills with analogous provisions were also passed for Scotland and Ireland.

The Corporation of London, having ever been the uncompromising assertors of civil and religious liberty, watched with great interest the progress of the various measures of Reform introduced into Parliament. After the final passing of the Reform Bill, the Court of Common Council unanimously agreed to present the freedom of the City in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas to Earl Grey, "for his enlightened wisdom in advising, and his inflexible perseverance in supporting, the great and glorious measure of Reform in the representation of the people," and to Viscount Althorp, "for his able, patriotic, and consistent conduct in advocating the cause of Reform." The above resolutions were carried into effect on the 11th July, 1832, when Earl Grey and Viscount Althorp attended at Guildhall, and were admitted to the freedom of the City by Sir James Shaw, Chamberlain, in the presence of the Lord Mayor (Sir John Key, Bart.), and the whole Court of Common Council.

The addresses by the Chamberlain on this occasion, and the replies of Earl Grey and Viscount Althorp are printed in "London's Roll of Fame."* In accordance with a further resolution of the Court, an entertainment was given in the Guildhall on the same day to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill, to which all the supporters of that measure in both Houses of Parliament were invited. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and a large number of illustrious and noble guests who were present were seated on the dais at the eastern end of the Hall.

* 1884; pp. 148–152.

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Lord Grey having intimated his desire to possess a painting representing the scene in the Guildhall, arrangements were made to afford Benjamin R. Haydon, the artist, every facility for the purpose. A book containing the autographs of the principal guests is preserved in the Guildhall Library, having been deposited there by direction of the Reform Entertainment Committee. The event was further commemorated by a medal struck for the Committee by Mr. Benjamin Wyon.

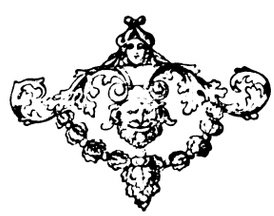

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PLATE II.

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FOUNDATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, 1834.

Obv. West front of the School. CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL. In the exergue: FOUNDED BY THE CORPORATION 1834.

Rev. A robed figure, representing Knowledge, seated, with her left arm resting on a book, instructing a youth, who holds in his left hand a book, and whose right hand rests upon a tablet inscribed JOHN CARPENTER, 1447. Above are the City arms on a shield, encircled by a riband bearing the motto, the whole surmounting the City sword and mace. On the ground to the left is a chest containing parchment rolls, and to the right a globe. Legend: FOR THE RELIGIOUS & VIRTUOUS EDUCATION OF BOYS & THEIR INSTRUCTION IN LITERATURE & USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Plate II. No. 4. *Engraved by* BENJAMIN WYON. Size, 2.25 in.

THE City of London School, in common with its sister institutions, Merchant Taylors' School, St. Paul's School, and many other foundations, owes its existence to the enlightened liberality of a citizen of London. John Carpenter, the founder, was the Common Clerk, or Town Clerk, of the City of London, in the reign of Henry V. From the memoir of his life and times, compiled by the late Mr. Thomas Brewer, it appears that he was the son of Richard and Christina Carpenter, who, with other members of the family, were buried in the church of St. Martin Outwich, in Bishopsgate Street. Stow calls him Jenken Carpenter, to distinguish him from an elder brother, likewise named John. He appears to have received a superior education, and was a man of attainments higher than

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those of many of his contemporaries. He probably first entered the service of the Corporation as a clerk of the Mayor's Court, or in the office of the Common Clerk. In the course of time he was appointed by the Corporation to the important office last mentioned, his election taking place on the 20th April, 1417, in the fifth year of King Henry V. He did not, however, receive the full emoluments of the office until the death of John Marchaunt, his predecessor, who had for his pension the sum of £10 yearly, together with the enjoyment of the official residence over Guildhall gate.

Within two or three years after his election, Carpenter set himself to compile a large treatise upon the laws and customs of the City of London. This book, which is still extant among the archives of the Corporation, displays much research and knowledge of the subjects of which it treats, and has always been regarded as of the highest value and authority. It was originally called Liber Albus, but that name was afterwards applied to a transcript of Carpenter's book made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Robert Smith, Comptroller of the Chamber, the older volume being thenceforward known as Liber Niger. This book was finished in November, 1419, being the fourth mayoralty of the famous Sir Richard Whittington. Whittington died in 1423, and Carpenter had the honour of being appointed his executor, jointly with John Coventry, alderman, John White, clerk, and William Grove. Among the numerous and important trusts which devolved upon him and his co-executors under the will of that famous citizen, was that of erecting, in conjunction with the executors of William Bury, "a fayre and large liberarye" adjoining the Guildhall chapel.*

About the year 1430, Carpenter set up at his own expense, in the cloister of St. Paul's Cathedral, which was known as Pardon church-yard, a richly painted design of the "Dance of Machabray," or Dance of Death. This was destroyed in 1549 by the vandalism of the Duke of Somerset, who pulled down the whole cloister, with its choice monuments, to obtain materials for building his palace in the Strand. On the 23rd February, 1431, Carpenter and his wife, Katherine, obtained from the City a lease of certain premises in the parish of St. Peter, Cornhill, for a term of 80 years, on condition of

* For the subsequent history of this foundation, see "The Guildhall Library and its Work, 1893."

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annually rendering for the same a red rose for the first thirty years, and a yearly rent of 20*s*. for the remainder of the term. These premises, in which Carpenter probably resided, adjoined the garden of Lord De La Zouche, whose house stood in what is now called Leadenhall Street. Carpenter obtained a further important privilege on the 14th December, 1436, viz., that of a total exemption from all summonses, watches, assizes, juries, and other assemblies and offices whatever within the City. He was, however, elected and consented to serve as a representative of the City of London in the Parliament which met on the 21st January, 1437. He served also in the next Parliament which sat on the 12th November, 1439. In the previous year he had resigned his office of Common Clerk, after having held that post for upwards of twenty-one years.

Although freed from the tie of regular professional duties, his services were frequently afterwards placed at the disposal of the City. On the 10th June, 1440, he was voted twenty marks by the Mayor and Aldermen for certain labours which he had performed for them. In the following year, also, he appeared as counsel for the City in the Star Chamber in a suit instituted by the collegiate church of St. Martin-le-Grand, against the sheriffs, for violating the privilege of sanctuary belonging to their church by the forcible seizure of an offender who had fled thither. Carpenter's probity, ripe experience, and sagacity caused him to be selected by the king and his council on many occasions for settling questions of importance concerning the state, and for the arbitration of differences between individuals. He appears also to have been officially connected with the hospital of St. Anthony in Threadneedle Street. The school of this hospital long enjoyed a great celebrity, and Stow mentions among its most famous pupils, Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor; Nicholas Heath, Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor; and John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury. The celebrated Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School, was also educated at St. Anthony's.

No further particulars of Carpenter's life have been discovered, except those which may be gathered from his will. This was dated the 8th March, 1441, and the numerous legacies which it contains, and the valuable personal effects specified, show that Carpenter was a man of considerable substance, and

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lived in a style of dignity and luxury equal to that of the leading citizens of his day. He had a resident chaplain, and (for the proper performance of divine service) service-books, plate, and vestments, most of which he bequeathed to the church of St. Martin Outwich. Carpenter appears to have had no children of his own, but evidently brought up some of his numerous nephews and nieces from their early childhood. To each of them he left a substantial legacy, and his servants and other dependents were also generously provided for. He describes himself in his will as a brother of the convent of the Charterhouse, London, and likewise of the fraternity of the Sixty Priests of London. It does not follow from this that he had taken monastic vows, as instances are not infrequent of laymen being received into confraternity with a monastery.

That Carpenter was a man of literary culture and refined tastes is evident from the friendship which he enjoyed of such men as his learned namesake, Dr. John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester; William Cleve, an architect and ecclesiastic; John Neel, master of the hospital of St. Thomas of Acon; William Lichfield, rector of All-Hallows the Great; Dr. Reginald Pecock, author of "The Repressor;" and many others. To the newly established "common library at Guildhall," he left "any good or rare books which should be found amongst the residue of his goods, and which, by the discretion of Master William Lichfield and Reginald Pecock might seem necessary to that library." These books were to be chained in the library "for the profit of the students there, and those discoursing to the common people, under such form that the visitors and students thereof might be the sooner admonished to remember him in their prayers."

The will above described concerns the disposition of Carpenter's personal effects, and refers to another will, unfortunately not discovered, in which, in accordance with the practice of the time, he disposed of his real estate. In the absence of this will and of the early accounts of the Chamberlain of London, which were destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and a later fire at Guildhall in 1756, we have to turn to the pages of Stow for the earliest account of Carpenter's endowment, from which originated the City of London School. That worthy historian, writing about 150 years after Carpenter's time, informs us that "he gave tenements to the citye for the

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finding and bringing up of foure poore men's children, with meat, drinke, apparell, learning at the schooles in the universities, &c., until they be preferred, and then others in their places for ever."

From the earliest rental of these lands and tenements, preserved in the Chamberlain's accounts, dated 1633, it appears that they consisted of houses, etc., in Thames Street, Bridge Street, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Westcheap, and Houndsditch. At this period, and down to the year 1823, John Carpenter's bequest was devoted to the clothing and education of four poor children, under the direction of the Chamberlain of London. The payments for that year amounted to £19 10*s*. Of this, the Chamberlain, as receiver of the rents, and for attending to the application of the charity, received £1 10*s*. The remaining £18 was paid in quarterly sums to four freemen of London (selected by the Chamberlain as proper objects), to enable each one to pay for the education of a son, between the ages of seven and fourteen. The parents were required, from time to time, to bring their children's copy-books and other specimens of progress, in order to satisfy the Chamberlain as to the proper application of the testator's bounty.

The above statement of accounts appears in a report of the Charity Commissioners for the year 1823, but no recommendations were made by that body for the reconstitution of Carpenter's foundation. The attention of the Corporation was, however, directed, in consequence of this report, to the possibility of increasing the efficiency of the charity. After several reports from the Committee for Letting the City's Lands, to whom the consideration of the subject had been referred, the Court of Common Council resolved, on the 18th January, 1827, upon an extension of the bequest. It was decided that four boys, from the age of eight to sixteen years, sons of freemen of London, to be nominated from time to time by the Lord Mayor, should be sent to the Skinners' Company's Grammar School, at Tonbridge, in Kent, to be boarded and clothed at the City's expense. Each boy, upon attaining the age of sixteen, was further entitled to receive, through his parents or guardian, the sum of £100, to be applied towards his advancement in life. By this scheme the annual expenditure in respect of the charity was increased from £19 10*s*. to about £420. The proposal had, however, been opposed from the first by

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some members of the Corporation, on account of the small number of beneficiaries, and on other grounds; and was in a few years superseded by a better and more comprehensive scheme.

In the year 1829, it was found that the London Workhouse, an institution established in the reign of Charles II, had outlived its usefulness and efficiency. The citizens who were assessed for its maintenance were anxious to be relieved of this burden, and the Corporation applied to Parliament and obtained an Act for discontinuing the workhouse, and appropriating a small endowment of about £300 per annum which it possessed, for the support of a school for the maintenance, education, and subsequent apprenticeship of poor and destitute children. The Corporation also agreed to contribute, out of their own funds, the sum of £2,000, and a further sum of £1,000 was raised in aid of the endowment by voluntary contributions. Many obstacles, among them the difficulty of procuring a site within the City, prevented the establishment of the school, and on the 1st August, 1833, the governors memorialised the Court of Common Council for a grant of a site from the City's estates. The Committee for Letting the City's Lands, to whom the memorial was referred, reported, recommending that Honey Lane Market, which then yielded but little profit to the Corporation, should be discontinued, and its site appropriated as requested, provided an Act of Parliament could be obtained for the purpose. The Committee, however, insisted upon such alterations being made in the scheme for the management of the school, as would secure to the citizens of London an education for their children upon the most liberal and improved principles, and upon a more extensive scale than that contemplated by the existing Act of Parliament.

In a subsequent report, upon a reference made to them on the 30th May, 1833, to consider the propriety of consolidating Carpenter's charity with the intended school, the Committee reported in favour of that proposal. They proposed that, as the Carpenter estates had considerably increased in value, and then produced upwards of £900 per annum, and on condition that the alterations in the constitution of the school recommended in their former report were effected, the Corporation should annually contribute £900 towards the support of the school. They also proposed that

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the four boys then being clothed and educated at Tonbridge School should be transferred to the new establishment. The Court of Common Council having agreed to the Committee's recommendations, a bill was introduced into the House of Lords to carry them into effect.

The measure met with considerable opposition in the Upper House, which led to the omission of those clauses of it relating to the funds originally belonging to the London Workhouse. The essential parts of the scheme, however, which provided for the establishment of a separate and distinct school endowed from the estates of John Carpenter, received the sanction of Parliament, and the bill obtained the royal assent on the 13th August, 1834. The Act directed, among other provisions, that Honey Lane Market should be discontinued from the 25th December, 1835, and the site appropriated for a school to be maintained by the Corporation "for the religious and virtuous education of boys, and for instructing them in the higher branches of literature, and all other useful learning." The Court of Common Council were authorised to make regulations for the management of the School, and to delegate to a committee the general superintendence of its affairs. The first and second masters were at all times to be chosen from such candidates only as should be certified to be best qualified for the duties by six professors of King's College and University College, London.

Under the powers thus obtained, the Corporation erected in Milk Street, Cheapside, on the site of Honey Lane Market, and at an expense of nearly £20,000, a handsome building for the City of London School, from a competitive design by Mr. J. B. Bunning, who shortly afterwards was elected to the office of City architect. The first stone of the building was laid on the 21st October, 1835, by Lord Brougham, who had rendered important aid in overcoming some of the difficulties which occurred during the progress of the bill in Parliament. The school was opened with upwards of 400 pupils, on the 2nd February, 1837, when an inaugural address was delivered in the presence of the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Kelly), and a large number of the members of the Corporation and other visitors, by the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in University College, London. The first Head Master was the Rev. Dr. J. A. Giles, who was succeeded in 1840

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by the Rev. Dr. George Ferris Whidborne Mortimer, under whose admirable management the school rapidly attained the high position which it has since held.

The chief credit for originating and carrying out the scheme for establishing the City of London School belongs to Alderman (then Deputy) Warren Stormes Hale, who was chairman of the City Lands Committee in 1833 and 1834, when the proposal was under the Committee's consideration. Alderman Hale was also chiefly instrumental in founding a school for Orphans of Freemen of the City at Brixton, which obtained, by the sanction of Parliament, the endowment, above mentioned, formerly belonging to the London Workhouse. In acknowledgment of the great services which he rendered to both these schools, Alderman Hale was unanimously elected chairman of their committees annually until 1872.

In memory of the benevolence of John Carpenter, the Corporation erected a statue in his honour, which was placed in the centre of the principal staircase of the School on the 13th May, 1844. The statue, executed in Roche Abbey stone, by S. Nixon, stands on an octagonal pedestal, on five sides of which is engraved a biographical and laudatory inscription. An account of the later history of the school is given on pages 121 to 127.

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VISIT OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA TO THE GUILDHALL, 1837.

Obv. Head of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, with a tiara, to the left. Legend, VICTORIA REGINA.

Rev. Front of the Guildhall, surmounted by the royal standard. In the exergue IN HONOUR OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE CORPORATION OF LONDON 9TH NOV: 1837.

Plate II, No. 5. *Engraved by* WILLIAM WYON, R.A. Size, 2·15 in.

IN accordance with a custom which had prevailed for many centuries, Queen Victoria accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Corporation to be present at the Mayoralty banquet, which immediately followed her accession to the throne, viz., that of the 9th November, 1837. The Queen left Buckingham Palace at two o'clock amidst deafening and enthusiastic cheers from the crowds who had assembled many hours previously, to witness her departure. As the procession passed through the streets on the way to the City, the bells of the churches rang out merry peals, and at Temple Bar, the western entrance to the City, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, with a deputation of six members of the Court of Common Council, were in waiting to receive Her Majesty. Here a halt was made, whilst the Lord Mayor advanced to the Queen's carriage-door, and, according to ancient custom upon such occasions, respectfully tendered to Her Majesty the City Sword of State, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to return.

The procession then moved on to Guildhall in the following order:— A detachment of life-guards, the Duchess of Kent and attendants, the Duchess

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of Gloucester and attendants, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and attendants, the Duke of Sussex and attendants, six royal carriages containing Her Majesty's suite of attendants, yeomen of the guard, the state carriages of the Sheriffs and the late Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor's state coach, the City Marshal on horseback, six members of the Court of Common Council on horseback, the Sheriffs on horseback, the Aldermen and the late Lord Mayor on horseback, the Lord Mayor on horseback, bearing the City sword of state and preceded by the Common Crier and the Sword Bearer, Her Majesty the Queen in her state coach drawn by eight horses, an escort of lifeguards. Booths and hustings had been erected in the enclosure surrounding St. Paul's for the accommodation of members of the different City companies, and the boys of Christ's Hospital. Unfortunately, the brilliant spectacle of Her Majesty's progress through the City was somewhat marred by a downfall of rain. The Honourable Artillery Company were posted as a guard of honour to Her Majesty in the Guildhall yard; and the Gentlemen at Arms, commanded by Lord Foley, were stationed in various parts of the hall as a body-guard to the Queen. In the inner porch were ranged the Yeomen of the Guard.

On the arrival of the procession at Guildhall, the Queen was conducted to the Council Chamber, which had been fitted up as the royal reception-room. Her Majesty was presented with the following address, which was read by the Recorder:—

"May it please Your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, approach your Royal person, to express to your Majesty the sense we entertain of your Majesty's most gracious condescension in vouchsafing to adorn by your Royal presence, on the anniversary of our great civic festival, the banquet prepared in the Guildhall.

The signs of gratulation and delight, the joyous acclamation of the people, that greeted your Majesty's progress to this Hall, find an echo in every breast within this your Majesty's most ancient and loyal City. These are not the indications of interested adulation offered to greatness in the zenith of its power; they are the outpourings of an ardent and affectionate spirit that

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pervades and animates as one man the mighty masses of assembled multitudes, eager to testify in the fervour of British feeling, their attachment to a Constitutional Sovereign, in the person of their beloved QUEEN.

The most gracious declaration and assurance pronounced by your Majesty, and published to the world upon ascending the throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are yet fresh in the memory and glowing in the heart of a grateful and confiding people. In the exercise of the highest privilege we enjoy—that of personal communication with the Sovereign—it was reserved for the citizens of London to receive from the lips of Royalty the avowal of those principles that proved the happy means of transferring to your Majesty's ancestors the hereditary sceptre of these realms.

Deign therefore, most gracious Lady, with renewed assurances of their devoted loyalty, to accept from the citizens of London the humble but sincere offering of their poor thanks and imperfect acknowledgments for the honour this day conferred upon them by your Majesty's auspicious visit in the heart of the metropolis of this favoured empire. May Your Majesty long live in the enjoyment of health, and of the choicest gifts that Providence can bestow, to communicate to your subjects, and to experience on the throne, the blessings that attend the good government of a free, happy, and religious people."

To this address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer :—

"I thank you for this loyal and affectionate Address, and I have much pleasure in receiving it here and upon this occasion. I entirely concur in the sentiments which it expresses. It has been the custom of the Kings and Queens my predecessors to visit, upon their accession, the City of London ; and my regard for this great commercial community, the metropolis of my empire, renders it to me a great satisfaction to follow their example."

The Lord Mayor presented to the Queen the Aldermen and Sheriffs, with their ladies, and the principal City officers. Her Majesty was then graciously pleased to order letters-patent to be made out, conferring the dignity of a baronet upon the Right Hon. John Cowan, Lord Mayor, and the honour of knighthood on the two sheriffs, George Carroll and Moses Montefiore, Esquires.

At twenty minutes past five dinner was announced ; and the

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Queen, preceded by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and conducted by the Lord Chamberlain, descended into the Guildhall, and took her seat on the throne, which, with the royal table, was placed on a dais at the east end of the hall. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, attended for a short time near the Queen, but were almost immediately commanded by Her Majesty to take their respective seats. Her Majesty then rose, and grace was said by the Lord Mayor's chaplain ; the grace after dinner, "Non nobis Domine," being sung by the principal vocalists. Then, after a flourish of trumpets, the Common Crier advanced to the middle of the hall and said :—"The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor gives the health of our most gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria." The toast was received with rapturous applause, and her Majesty rose to acknowledge the compliment. "God save the Queen" was then sung in full chorus. After a short pause, the Common Crier again proclaimed, in the centre of the hall, "Her Majesty, the Queen, gives the health of the Lord Mayor and prosperity to the City of London." This was followed by Calcott's glee, "Hail happy Albion." The only other toast was the health of the royal family, given by the Lord Mayor. This was also received with great applause, and all the members of the royal family present rose in acknowledgment.

A marked feature in the decoration of the Guildhall was the beautiful appearance of the ancient crypt, which was very tastefully fitted up as a private apartment for Her Majesty.

The Queen took her departure at half-past 8 o'clock, returning by the same route as in the morning, but not in state. On arriving at the end of Cheapside, Her Majesty was greeted with "God save the Queen," sung by many hundred voices, accompanied by an orchestra. As a token of her satisfaction with the reception provided for her by the Corporation, Her Majesty presented to them her portrait, which was ordered to be placed in the Guildhall, in memory of the Queen's visit.

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PLATE III.

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OPENING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE, 1849.

Obv. Four medallions bound together by an endless rope, each containing a head, viz.: in the centre, the Queen, to left; above the centre, Prince Albert, to left; below the centre, to left and right, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal facing each other. In the spaces between the medallions are two cartoons: that on the left representing Prince Albert and the two Royal children landing from the state barge; and that on the right, the Lord Mayor, a Sheriff, and the Recorder, the latter reading the City address. In the lower and third space, and in the circumference, is the legend: NEW COAL EXCHANGE OPENED OCT. 30TH 1849, BY H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT ON BEHALF OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Rev. The interior of the Coal Exchange. In the space between the building and the band of the Medal on either side is Italian foliated work, amid which appear the supporters to the City arms. In the exergue are oak branches, surmounted by an ornamental scroll frame bearing an oval shield charged with the City arms. The frame is ensigned with the cap of maintenance between the head of the City mace, and handle of the City sword. Overlaying the oak branches, and passing behind the frame is a riband bearing the City motto. Legend, on an outer band: THE RT. HONBLE. SIR JAMES DUKE LORD MAYOR —JOHN WOOD ESQRE. CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE—JAMES B. BUNNING, ESQRE. ARCHITECT.

Plate III, No. 6. *Engraved by* BENJAMIN WYON. Size, 3·5 in.

WE learn that, in the early times, sea-coal was much used in London, more particularly in the suburbs, by brewers, dyers, and others requiring great fires. In 1306, the nobility and gentry, resorting to the City, complained of its use as a public nuisance, whereby they said "the air was infected with a noisome smell and a thick

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cloud, to the great endangering of the health of the inhabitants." King Edward I accordingly issued a proclamation strictly forbidding the use of this fuel. This was afterwards followed up by a commission of Oyer and Terminer for punishing offenders by pecuniary fines, and, for the second offence, by having their kilns and furnaces destroyed.

With the increase of the City's trade and population, however, wood fuel became scarce; and the proclamation against coal soon began to lose its authority as the popular prejudice against it diminished. In 1536, the price of coals at Newcastle was 2*s.* 2*d.*, the chaldron; the selling price, in London, being estimated by Maitland at about 4*s.* These prices were, in 1590, unjustly raised to the excessive rate of 9*s.* the chaldron, by a combination among the owners of the coal mines at Newcastle. Coal did not come into general use for domestic purposes until the reign of Charles I, when its price had increased to 17*s.* per chaldron.

An Exchange for the trade in the new fuel was early established. Until the beginning of the present century, the building was in the hands of private individuals, but about the year 1807 it was purchased by the Corporation for £25,600. In 1845, the coal trade petitioned for the enlargement and re-building of the Exchange. Designs for a new building were ordered by the Corporation to be prepared by Mr. J. B. Bunning, the clerk of the City's works, at an estimated cost of £39,600.

The new Exchange was completed in 1849; it has two principal fronts of Portland stone, in the Italian style, one in Lower Thames Street, and the other in St. Mary-at-Hill. The entrance at the corner has a semi-circular portico, with Roman-Doric columns, and a tower 106 feet high, within which is the principal staircase. The public hall, or area for the merchants, is a rotunda, 60 feet in diameter, covered by a glazed dome, 74 feet from the floor. This circular hall has three tiers of projecting galleries running round it; the stancheons, galleries, ribs of dome, etc., are iron, of which about 300 tons are used. The floor of the rotunda is composed of 4,000 pieces of woods inlaid in the form of a mariner's compass, within a border of Greek fret. In the centre of the floor are the City arms, the sword being formed from a piece of a mulberry tree planted by Peter the Great, when he is said to have worked as a shipwright in Deptford Dockyard.

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The entrance vestibule is richly embellished with vases of fruit, arabesque foliage, and terminal figures. In the rotunda, between the Raphaelesque scrolls of support, are panels painted with impersonations of the coal-bearing rivers of England; the Thames, Mersey, Severn, Trent, Humber, Aire, Tyne, etc. Above them, within flower borders, are figures of Wisdom, Fortitude, Vigilance, Temperance, Perseverance, Watchfulness, Justice, and Faith. The arabesques in the first story are views of coal-mines, Walls-End, Percy Pit Main, Regent's Pit, etc. The second and third story panels are painted with miners at work; and the twenty-four ovals at the springing of the dome have, upon a turquoise blue ground, figures of fossil plants found in coal formations.

The minor ornamentation is of flowers, shells, snakes, lizards, and other reptiles, and nautical subjects. The whole is in polychrome, by Sang. The gallery-fronts and other iron work are of a cable pattern. The cost of the enlarged site, the building, and approaches, was £91,167 11*s.* 8*d.* In a basement on the east side of the Exchange are the remains of a Roman bath, in excellent preservation, discovered in excavating the foundations of the new building; there is a convenient access to this interesting relic of Roman London.

The day fixed for the opening of the New Coal Exchange was the 30th October, 1849; and Her Majesty had consented to inaugurate the building in person. Unfortunately, a slight illness prevented the Queen from carrying out her intention, and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort performed the ceremony on Her Majesty's behalf. The event was made the occasion of a water pageant of unusual splendour. A row of steamers were moored along the north side of the Thames from Whitehall to London Bridge, and a row of coal lighters on the south side, a space of about one hundred feet being thus kept clear for the procession. Prince Albert, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, left Whitehall Stairs in the royal barge at half-past twelve.

The procession was led by Commander Eden, Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, followed by Vice-Admiral Elliot, Commander-in-chief at the Nore, each in his barge. The Lord Mayor's water bailiff followed in his state

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craft, and then came the City barge, with its quaint gilded poop, decked with richly emblazoned devices and floating ensigns. The Royal barge (preceded by that of the City) was a gorgeous structure of antique design, built for Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of King George III. It was rowed by 27 watermen in rich livery, and was under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitz-Clarence. Two royal gigs and two royal barges escorted the state barge. The Queen's shallop followed, and the barges of the Admiralty and the Corporation of the Trinity House brought up the rear.

Every spot was densely crowded, both by people on either bank, and by crowds who gathered on steamers, lighters, and other small craft on the river. The royal party landed at the Custom House Quay, from which they proceeded under a covered way extending the whole length of the quay and across Thames Street to the principal entrance of the Coal Exchange. The City address was then presented to Prince Albert by the Right Hon. James Duke, Lord Mayor, and read by the Recorder as follows:—

"To His Royal Highness the Prince Albert:

May it please Your Royal Highness,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, hail your Royal Highness' presence within these walls with the liveliest sentiments of gratitude and esteem, whilst we sincerely lament the temporary indisposition of Her Majesty, which has this day deprived the citizens of London of Her Majesty's Royal presence.

The favour Her Majesty has conferred upon her devoted subjects, the citizens of London, in deputing Your Royal Highness to represent Her Majesty on this interesting occasion, is greatly enhanced by the indulgence accorded to their wishes by the presence of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, in whom we joyfully behold the pledges and promise of a line of illustrious descendants to preserve to the united houses of Her Majesty and Your Royal Highness, through future generations, the hereditary throne of these realms.

To meet the demands of a rapid extension in the great element of

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British commerce, the coasting trade—the nursery of seamen and of our commercial marine—this capacious building, the Coal Exchange, chiefly constructed of iron at once light and durable, has been erected.

When, with the purposes of this Exchange are associated the creation and increase of commerce and manufactures, and the naval superiority of this kingdom; when the essential article of coal ministers by appliances innumerable to the wants and prosperity of millions, illuminates our houses, streets, and manufactories; when every metal at the forge is obedient to the fire it feeds, whilst it commands as its agent and its instrument the mighty power of steam; it became the wisdom and accorded with the enlightened beneficence of Her Majesty the Queen, to regard this edifice with the favour and consideration ever graciously extended by Her Majesty to objects of national importance.

From the days of the heroic achievements of Nelson to the present, the tonnage of the shipping and the number of seamen employed in this important branch of trade in the commodity of coal, are more than doubled. When, in a protracted naval warfare, happily remote from our times, this nursery of British seamen was not found unequal to the necessities of the country, with what security may we not venture to repose on the force of the navy now called into existence by the expansion of our commerce and the inexhaustible resources of British enterprise!

We congratulate Her Majesty on these great and beneficial results which the records of Parliament abundantly testify. May Her Majesty long live to enjoy with Your Royal Highness the blessing of health, to exhibit to her beloved offspring, and to an admiring nation, the bright pattern of domestic duties and of public virtues, to reap the fruits of that ardent and increasing solicitude ever evinced by Her Majesty for their welfare, and to be enshrined in the hearts and the affections of a free, loyal, and religious people.

Signed by order of Court,

HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER."

His Royal Highness made the following reply:—

"I have received with satisfaction your assurances of attachment to Her Majesty; and I thank you for the expressions of concern with which you have

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noticed the temporary indisposition of the Queen. I rejoice to hear that a great increase of tonnage, and of the number of seamen employed, has taken place in that branch of the coasting trade which has required the erection of the magnificent building which I now behold.

Her Majesty ever relies on the fidelity of her free, loyal, and religious people. It is our earnest hope that the Prince of Wales may be regarded with those feelings of affection, which have been at all times the best security of the throne."

The Prince was afterwards entertained at a déjeuner, when the royal toasts were given and received with enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. A communication was received by the Lord Mayor from Lord John Russell in the course of the afternoon, announcing that the Queen had been pleased to confer upon him the honour of a baronetcy.

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PLATE IV.

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RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AT GUILDHALL, 1855.

Obv. Busts of the Emperor and Empress, conjoined, three-quarters to left. Legend: NAPOLEON III ET EUGENIA GALLORUM IMPERATOR ET IMPERATRIX.

Rev. Britannia, beside whom is walking the British lion, introduces France, accompanied by the French eagle, to the City of London, who leans on a shield charged with the City arms. Legend: CONCORDES SERVAT AMICITIA. In the exergue: LONDINI RECEPTI 19. APR. 1855.

Plate IV. No. 7. *Engraved by* BENJAMIN WYON. Size, 3 in.

CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, afterwards known as Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, was the third son of Louis Buonaparte, ex-king of Holland, his mother being Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage. His birth took place at the Tuileries, on the 20th April, 1808, and was announced through the Empire and in Holland by the roar of artillery. He was baptized by Cardinal Fesch, on the 4th November, 1810, the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Marie Louise being his sponsors. After Napoleon returned from Elba, his young nephew, Louis, accompanied him to the Champ-de-Mars, and was there presented to the deputies of the people and the army.

The Emperor's final banishment was followed by that of his family, and Louis and his mother lived first at Augsburg, and afterwards in Switzerland. Here he remained until the beginning of 1831, when he and

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his brother left Switzerland and settled in Tuscany, taking part in the insurrection in Italy. His elder brother died at Forli on the 17th March, 1831, and Louis escaped through Italy and France to England. He soon retired to the Castle of Ahrenenberg, in Thurgau, where he occupied himself during the years 1832 to 1835 in literary studies. The result appeared in three works, "Rêveries politiques," "Considérations politiques et militaires sur la Suisse;" and "Manuel d'Artillerie;" the latter work being favourably reviewed in the military journals of the day.

Upon the death of his cousin, the Duke of Reichstadt, Louis Napoleon became the legal heir of the Imperial family, and, in 1836, he made an attempt to seize the fortress of Strasbourg, with the object of obtaining possession of the supreme power in France. His plans failed, and, being made prisoner, he was sentenced to banishment to the United States. Here he did not remain long, but took refuge again in Switzerland. He was compelled, however, once more to seek an asylum in England, and, at the end of 1838, took up his residence in London, where he published, in the following year, his celebrated work, entitled, "Des idées Napoléennes."

Another unsuccessful attempt to secure the French Crown procured him the sentence of perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of Ham, in Picardy. After six years' confinement, the Prince succeeded in making his escape, in the disguise of a workman, on the 25th May, 1846. Crossing the frontier into Belgium, he for the third time sought safety in England, where he resided until the Revolution of 1848. He was soon elected a representative in the National Assembly, and afterwards President of the French Republic. Having gradually strengthened his hold upon the nation, he offered himself, in December, 1851, for ten years' election to the office of President. His election duly followed, and within a twelvemonth, the French nation, by a majority of five or six millions, voted the restoration of the Empire, which was accordingly proclaimed on the 2nd December, 1852.

The Emperor assumed the style and title of "Napoleon III, Emperor of the French by the grace of God and the will of the people." He was recognized by the English Government, afterwards by other powers, and eventually by the Emperor of Russia and the German sovereigns. The

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policy of the Emperor soon brought him into collision with the Czar. Towards the close of 1853 he entered into an alliance with this country. In 1854 the allied sovereigns of England and France declared war against Russia, the conflict being brought to an end in 1856, shortly after the capture of Sebastopol. Napoleon III married Eugénie Marie de Guzman, comtesse de Téba, on the 29th January, 1853.

The Emperor, accompanied by the Empress, once more landed in England, on a visit to the British Court, on the 16th April, 1855. The Queen invested his Imperial Majesty with the insignia of a Knight of the Garter, on April 18th. The Emperor and Empress occupied the State apartments at Windsor Castle, from which they were escorted by the Queen and Prince Albert on Thursday, the 19th April, to Buckingham Palace.

This being the day fixed for their Imperial Majesties' reception and entertainment by the Corporation of the City of London, they left Buckingham Palace at one o'clock, attended by their suite, and were conveyed in six of the Queen's royal carriages, with an escort of Life Guards, to the Guildhall. The streets throughout the entire route traversed by the royal party were thronged with enthusiastic spectators, and the procession arrived at Guildhall at about two o'clock. An address of congratulation from the Corporation was read by the Recorder in the great Hall as follows:—

"To His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the arrival of your Majesty and the Empress of the French in this country, as the guests of our Most Gracious Queen; and on behalf of our fellow citizens and ourselves, we humbly tender to your Majesties the warmest expression of our gratitude for the welcome visit by which you have deigned to honor our City on this memorable day.

The attention of Europe and the world is already fixed on the attitude of dignity and united strength displayed by France and Great Britain in the present war, and the coming of your Majesty, invited by our beloved Queen, at

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such a time, will draw closer the bonds of mutual friendship and common interest so happily uniting the two countries. The cordial alliance of two such mighty powers, cemented and sealed by intimate and frank intercourse between their rulers, must sway the destinies of all, will abate the pride of our common enemies, increase the confidence of our allies, and give new vigour to our arms.

By the wise policy of your Majesty's reign, all our ancient jealousies have been appeased, and the flags of France and England now mingle their colors alike in the Baltic and in the East; ranged together in a righteous cause, braving like hardships, and shedding their blood side by side in victory, the soldiers of our united armies and the seamen of our combined fleets have learned to regard each other with the love of brave and generous comrades, second only to the love they bear their respective countries; and while such are the feelings of our heroes in the field, we rejoice that sentiments alike to theirs are growing daily, and sinking deep in the breasts of the people of these great and neighbouring nations.

None can doubt that the allied forces thus animated, led in perfect harmony by commanders of tried skill and valour, and guided by united counsels at home, will achieve by arms the just and unambitious objects of the present war, unless, as we devoutly hope, the efforts of assembled men shall yet avert the calamities of protracted warfare by the speedier negociation of an honorable and enduring peace.

This cordial reception, therefore, of the chosen and puissant Emperor of the French, by the illustrious Sovereign who reigns over these realms and lives in the hearts of the British people, we regard as the type of a close and lasting friendship between the two nations, and the happiest augury of a returning time, when undisturbed in the outward course of civilisation, the nations of Europe may lay aside the sword, and resume their exalted rivalry in the works of beneficence alone.

We are earnestly anxious further to express to your Imperial Majesty the lively pleasure and respectful admiration with which we have seen you accompanied on this happy occasion by your illustrious consort Her Majesty the Empress of the French. We tender to your Majesty the expression of our confident hope that you may ever find in the affections of domestic life

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the best solace and support which this world can afford under the cares and weight of the high destiny you are now fulfilling with such conspicuous power and moderation, and we fervently pray that life and health may, by the blessing of Providence, be vouchsafed to your Majesties for many years to come.

Signed by order of Court,

HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER."

His Imperial Majesty immediately replied in the following terms:—

"MY LORD MAYOR,

After the cordial reception I have experienced from the Queen, nothing could affect me more deeply than the sentiments towards the Empress and myself, to which you, my Lord, have given expression on the part of the City of London, for the City of London represents the available resources which a world-wide commerce affords, both for civilization and for war.

Flattering as are your praises, I accept them, because they are addressed much more to France than to myself. They are addressed to a nation whose interests are to-day everywhere identical with your own. They are addressed to an army and navy united to yours by an heroic companionship in danger and in glory. They are addressed to the policy of the two Governments, which is based on truth, on moderation, and on justice.

For myself, I have retained on the throne the same sentiments of sympathy and esteem for the English people that I professed as an exile, while I enjoyed here the hospitality of your Queen; and, if I have acted in accordance with my convictions, it is that the interest of the nation which has chosen me, no less than that of universal civilization, has made it a duty. Indeed, England and France are naturally united on all the great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world, from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean, from the Baltic to the Black Sea, from the desire to abolish slavery to our hopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe. I see in the moral, as in the political world, for our two nations, but one course and one end.

It is then only by unworthy considerations and pitiful rivalries that our

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union can be dissevered. If we follow, then, the dictates of common sense alone, we shall be sure of the future.

You are right in interpreting my presence among you as a fresh and convincing proof of my energetic co-operation in the prosecution of the war, if we fail in obtaining an honorable peace. Should we so fail, although our difficulties may be great, we may surely count on a successful result; for not only are our soldiers and sailors of tried valour, not only do our two countries possess within themselves unrivalled resources, but, above all—and here lies their superiority—it is because they are in the van of generous and enlightened ideas. The eyes of all who suffer turn instinctively to the West. Thus our two nations are even more powerful from the opinions they represent than by the armies and fleets they have at their command.

I am deeply grateful to your Queen for affording me this solemn opportunity of expressing to you my own sentiments, and those of France, of which I am the interpreter. I thank you in my own name, and in that of the Empress, for the frank and hearty cordiality with which you have received us. We shall take back with us to France the lasting impression, made on minds thoroughly able to appreciate it, of the imposing spectacle which England presents, where virtue, on the throne, directs the destinies of a country under the empire of a liberty without danger to its grandeur.

NAPOLEON."

Their Imperial Majesties were then conducted to the Council Chamber, where they were entertained at a sumptuous déjeuner. The Lord Mayor proposed the toasts of "The Queen," and "The Emperor and Empress of the French," which were enthusiastically received. The Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. Francis Graham Moon, subsequently received the honour of a baronetcy, and the Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Muggeridge and C. D. Crosley, Esq., the honour of knighthood, in recognition of the magnificent welcome furnished by the Corporation to Her Majesty's royal visitors.

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RECEPTION OF THE KING OF SARDINIA AT GUILDHALL, 1855.

Obv. Bust of the King to left. Legend: VICTORIUS EMMANUEL II REX SARDINIAE IN LONDINIUM A PRAESIDE CIVIBUSQUE RECEPTUS.

Rev. Sardinia, armed, grasps the hand of Britannia, who is seated, supported on one side by the City of London; the latter extends a hand of welcome to Sardinia. Legend: LIBERI LIBERIS GRATULANTUR SOCIIS. In the exergue: the City arms, DEC. 4, 1855.

Plate IV. No. 8. *Engraved by* BENJAMIN WYON. Size, 3 in.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, King of Sardinia, afterwards King of Italy, was the son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and Theresa, daughter of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany. He was born on the 14th March, 1820, and received at his baptism the names of Marie Albert Eugène Ferdinand Thomas Victor Emanuel. He was trained from an early period in science and military tactics, and married, on the 12th April, 1842, the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria, who died on the 20th January, 1855. In 1848, when Duke of Savoy, he accompanied his father to the field, and behaved with great bravery at the battles of Goïto and Novara. On the evening after the latter battle, 24th March, 1849, Charles Albert signed his abdication in the Vellini palace, and was succeeded by his son, who assumed the title of Victor Emanuel II.

On his elevation to the throne of Sardinia, he concluded a treaty of peace with Austria, and endeavoured to re-organize the finances, the army, and the system of public instruction, in his kingdom. He also concluded treaties of commerce with England, established railways, and promoted free-trade. His efforts for the prosperity of his kingdom were generally successful;

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and he was no less fortunate in his military undertakings and general policy. Genoa having revolted and expelled his garrison, he sent an army against it, and recovered his former rights. In the great struggle which lasted throughout his reign with the court and clergy of Rome, he had the invaluable aid and counsel of Count Cavour. Under the advice of this statesman he introduced many constitutional reforms, and freed his kingdom from the power of the priests and Jesuits.

In January, 1855, he concluded a convention with France and England to take part in the war against Russia, and dispatched to the Crimea an army of 17,000 men, under General De la Marmora, which distinguished itself by a victory on the Tchernaya. Sardinia took part in the Conference of Paris, where her ambassador laid before the representatives an able paper on the state of Italy. Early in the same year the King lost his mother, wife, and brother, and was brought to the verge of the grave by fever. After his recovery he visited France and England. He was received in this country with great enthusiasm, and was created a Knight of the Garter, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Corporation of London availed themselves of the opportunity of the King's visit to England to invite His Majesty to a reception at the Guildhall. It was resolved that an address of congratulation, signed by the Town Clerk, should be presented to the King by the whole Court at an entertainment, the arrangements for which were entrusted to a special committee. On the 4th December, 1855, the entertainment took place, the king and suite proceeding from Buckingham Palace to Guildhall in the royal carriages, escorted by a detachment of life-guards. Both on going and returning, His Majesty received the heartiest welcome from the crowds who lined the streets. The address of the Corporation was presented by the Right Hon. David Salomons, Lord Mayor, and read by the Recorder, in the following terms:—

"To His Majesty the King of Sardinia:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Majesty our heartfelt

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congratulations on your Majesty's arrival in this country, as the honoured guest of our beloved and most gracious Queen; and, on behalf of our fellow citizens and for ourselves, we humbly tender to your Majesty the warmest expression of our gratitude for the welcome visit to our City with which you have deigned to honour us this day.

We hail the arrival of your Majesty as a happy proof of the extension of those friendly and intimate relations which it is the wish of this people to cultivate with all nations, and which are daily drawn closer by the cordial intercourse of Sovereigns, the interchange of mutual courtesies, and the progress of unrestricted commerce.

We see in your Majesty the representative of a long line of illustrious Sovereigns, and rejoice to find their throne filled by one who, in the present momentous epoch, has joined his arms to those of France, Turkey and England, and who has not only avowed his desire to participate in the triumph of the principles for which the Allied Powers are now resolutely contending, but animated by the generous sentiments of his sub-Alpine people, and the traditions of the House of Savoy, has heroically thrown himself into the cause of justice and civilization, with the resolution to persevere until a durable peace, guaranteeing to every nation its legitimate rights, shall be obtained.

It is with solemn gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of events, that we reflect upon the unbroken success which has proved the superior power and bravery of the allied armies and fleets, supported, as they have been under almost incredible labours and privations, by a lofty sense of the righteous cause in which they are engaged, and in which the arms of Sardinia have borne so glorious a part.

Our most gracious Sovereign and her illustrious Allies, undazzled by the splendour of repeated triumphs and the continued progress of victory, seek no more than to vindicate the rights of nations and secure a lasting and honourable peace. In the contest for this high purpose, our beloved Queen, acting in concert with her Allies, may firmly rely on the strongest and most cheerful efforts of the loyal Citizens of London, and of all her people, united as they are in duty and affection to her Majesty's person and

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government, and in determination to defend the cause of national independence, and of civil and religious liberty.

With feelings of deep respect, it is our earnest prayer that life and health may, by the blessing of Divine Providence, be vouchsafed to your Majesty for many succeeding years in the government of a free, brave and enlightened people.

Signed by order of the Court,

HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER."

The king's reply was in Italian, as follows :—

"MILORD MAYOR,

Io ringrazio caldamente il Lord Mayor gli Aldermen ed i Communi della città di Londra, per le cortesi felicitazioni che mi presentano in occasione della mia visita a sua Maestà la Regina, ed alla nazione Inglese.

L'accoglienza che io trovo in questa antica patria della libertà costituzionale, come l'indirizzo che ne è unaconferma, mi sono prova della simpatia che inspira la politica da me seguita sin' ora, e nella quale intendo costantemente perseverare.

L'alleanza stretta fra le due nazioni le piu potenti della terra, che ora visito, onora la sapienza dei Sovrani che le reggono, non meno che il carattere dei loro popoli. Essi compresero quanto era da preferirsi un' amicizia profittevole ad antiche rivalità.

Quest' alleanza, fatto nuovo nella storia, è il trionfo della civiltà. Malgrado le sventure che pesarono sull' esordio del mio regno, io sono entrato in quest' alleanza, perchè la casa di Savoia credette sempre suo debito sguainare la spada quando si combatti la causa della gustizia e dell' indipendenza.

Se io porto ai miei alleati le forze di un regno non vasto, porto però con mè la potenza di una lealtà della quale nessuno a mai dubitato: appoggiata sul valore di un esercito che segui ovunque fedele la bandiera dei suoi leali Rè.

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Non possiamo deporre le armi prima di aver ottenuto una pace onorata e quindi durevole. A questa giungeremo coll' ajuto dell' onnipotente cercando concordi il trionfo del vero diritto e dei giusti desideri d'ogni nazione.

Vi ringrazio degli auguri che in questo giorno mi presentate per l'avvenire mio' e del mio regno.

Mentre voi parlate dell' avvenire mi è caro di potere invece parlarvi del presente e felicitarvi dell' alto grado nel quale si è collocata l'Inghilterra, dovuto al nobile e libero carattere della nazione, quanto alle virtuti della vostra Regina."

TRANSLATION.

"My Lord Mayor,

I warmly thank the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commons of the City of London, for the courteous congratulations which they present to me on the occasion of my visit to Her Majesty the Queen, and to the English nation. The reception that I meet with in this ancient country of constitutional liberty, as well as the address which is a confirmation of it, is to me a proof of the sympathy inspired by the policy I have hitherto pursued, and in which I intend constantly to persevere.

The strict alliance between the two most powerful nations of the earth which I am now visiting, is not less honourable to the wisdom of the Sovereigns who rule them, than to the character of their people. They have understood how much better it was to prefer an advantageous friendship to ancient rivalries. This alliance, a new fact in history, is the triumph of civilization. In spite of the misfortunes which pressed heavily on the beginning of my reign, I have entered into this alliance; because the House of Savoy has ever deemed it to be its duty to unsheath the sword when the combat was for the cause of justice and independence.

If I bring to my Allies the forces of a kingdom not vast, I bring, however, with me the power of a loyalty which no one has doubted, supported by the valour of an army which follows faithfully, everywhere, the banner of its lawful kings. We cannot lay down our arms before having obtained an

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honourable and, therefore, a durable peace. At this we shall arrive, with the help of the Almighty, by seeking, in concord, the triumph of true right and of the just desires of each nation.

I thank you for the auguries which you have this day expressed to me for the future of myself, and my kingdom. While you speak of the future, it is pleasing to me to be able in turn to speak to you of the present, and to congratulate you on the high station in which England has placed herself, due to the noble and free character of the nation, as well as to the virtues of your Queen.

VITTORIO EMANUELE.

London, 4 December, 1855."

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PLATE V.

9.

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ENTRY OF THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA INTO THE CITY, 1863.

Obv. Bust of the Princess to left. ALEXANDRA.

Rev. A group in front of the triumphal arch erected at London Bridge. A draped figure with mural crown, representing the City of London, welcomes the Princess, who is led by the Prince of Wales. On the left is Hymen, and on the right, Peace and Plenty, the latter waiting on bended knee to present a necklace and earrings, which she bears on a velvet cushion. In the exergue, the City arms between the words MAR. 1863. Legend: WELCOME ALEXANDRA.

Plate V. No 9. *Engraved by* J. S. and A. B. WYON. Size, 3 in.

DURING the summer of 1862, it became known that a marriage was in contemplation between His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark. The preliminaries were settled during the visit to the Continent paid by Her Majesty in the following autumn, and, in consequence, the Princess became, for a short time, the guest of the Queen at Osborne in November. The Princess Alexandra was born on the 1st December, 1844, and is the eldest daughter of Christian IX, King of Denmark, by the Princess Louisa, the daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse. Her name is Alexandra Caroline Maria Charlotte Louisa Julia.

The marriage treaty was concluded in February, 1863, and the Princess left her native land amidst every token of goodwill and affection, the King presenting her, among other gifts, with a diamond necklace to which was appended a facsimile of the famous Dagmar cross. The Princess left

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Copenhagen, accompanied by her parents and her eldest brother Prince Frederic, on the 26th February, and reached Brussels on the 2nd March, where the royal party remained for two days as guests at the palace. On the 5th they left Brussels for Antwerp, where they embarked on board the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," and proceeded towards Flushing. Here a squadron of escort had been assembled some days previously under the command of Rear Admiral Smart, K.H. Without stopping at Flushing, as had been originally intended, the royal yacht proceeded on her way, and arrived with her escort in the Margate roads at eight o'clock a.m. on the 6th. Leaving their anchorage in the afternoon, the vessels reached Sheerness shortly after four o'clock, receiving a royal salute from the squadron stationed at the Nore.

The royal yacht arrived at Gravesend the next morning, Saturday 7th March, and at half-past twelve her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Prince of Wales (who had that morning travelled from Windsor to meet her), landed under royal salutes, fired from the ships of war in attendance. After an official reception and address from the Corporation of Gravesend, the royal party proceeded by train to Bricklayers' Arms Station. Here a boudoir and ante-chamber were superbly fitted up for their reception.

The royal procession, on leaving the station, was preceded by carriages containing the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, and the rest of the deputation of the Corporation of London, escorted by detachments of Horse and Life Guards. Immediately after the civic procession followed six royal carriages, containing the Royal party and their suite. The road along the route of the procession was densely crowded with spectators, and the streets were decorated with flags and triumphal arches. At the south side of London Bridge the Southwark portion of the procession moved off to the right, leaving the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with a numerous attendance of the City Companies, to precede the Royal party through the City.

The Corporation had determined to give their Royal Highnesses a public entry into the City of London, and with a view to make the demonstration general, and worthy of the metropolis, the co-operation of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy, the Livery Companies, the Honourable Artillery Company, the

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commanding officers of the Royal London Militia, and the several volunteer regiments of the City was invited. By a special vote of the Court of Common Council it was decided to decorate at the City's expense, London Bridge, the Guildhall, Mansion House, Monument, etc. London Bridge, presented a very striking spectacle, the decorations being of a most lavish and tasteful character. Venetian masts, surmounted by the Danish emblems, castellated elephants and ravens, medallions of the ancient Kings of Denmark, and a hundred tripods stored with incense, culminated in the towering triumphal arch, seventy feet high, near Fishmongers' Hall. This arch spanned the entire roadway, and with the profusion of its allegorical devices, statues, and other ornaments, produced a most picturesque and imposing effect. The finial ornament consisted of a colossal equestrian group in plaster, and the enormous centrepiece, in gold and colours, displayed Britannia and various gods and goddesses, and heraldic escutcheons.

The route was kept by the Honourable Artillery Company, the London Rifle Brigade, and other City Volunteer Corps. The procession stopped in front of the Mansion House, where a bouquet was presented to the Princess by the Lady Mayoress, who was attended by eight young ladies. Here the pressure of the crowd was so great that considerable delay occurred, and some accidents. In St. Paul's Churchyard a series of galleries had been erected, providing 10,000 seats, which were fully occupied. This amphitheatre presented a splendid appearance, producing the effect of a permanent colonnade running round the Cathedral. At Farringdon Street a great pennon of scarlet silk stretched across the thoroughfare, and, at the obelisk, were stationed the Fire-escape men of the metropolis.

The procession continued its way along Fleet Street, which was everywhere decorated with flags, and through Temple Bar, which was converted into a triumphal arch, the upper part representing a tent of cloth of gold. At the crown of the arch appeared a medallion of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra. At each corner were tripods sending forth balmy odours ; over the footway were figures holding forth orange blossoms. At the top appeared the initials of the Prince and Princess, with the arms of England and other devices. At Chancery Lane the City deputation took leave of the royal procession, which was then preceded by the High Steward of Westminster, the Dean of

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Westminster, and other fellow officials, as far as Hyde Park, where they also took their leave.

Passing through Pall Mall, Piccadilly, and Hyde Park, where a force of 17,000 volunteers was drawn up in double lines on either side, the royal party reached Paddington Station at ten minutes past five. After journeying by train to Slough a procession of carriages was again formed to convey the Prince and Princess through Eton to Windsor Castle where Her Majesty the Queen was anxiously awaiting the arrival of the royal couple. On the afternoon of the Monday following, the Right Hon. William Anderson Rose, Lord Mayor, and a deputation of members of the Corporation of London proceeded to the Castle, and presented to the Princess Alexandra a diamond necklace and earrings, valued at £10,000, as a gift from the Corporation of London; the Medal above described was also ordered to be struck in commemoration of the occasion.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were sumptuously entertained by the Corporation at Guildhall, on the 8th June, 1863, when the Prince was admitted to the Freedom of the City, and a Grand Ball was afterwards given to their Royal Highnesses and a distinguished company.

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RECEPTION OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY, 1867.

Obv. Bust of the Sultan, with a fez, to right. Legend: ABDUL AZIZ, OTHOMANORUM IMPERATOR. LONDINIUM INVISIT MDCCCLXVII.

Rev. The City of London clasping with both hands the right hand of Turkey, represented by an Eastern female unveiling herself. Behind is the altar of friendship, on which three fires are burning. On the upper part of the altar is inscribed WELCOME, and beneath is a shield charged with the City arms. In front are a cornucopiæ and two table vessels as emblems of hospitality. Behind to the left St. Paul's Cathedral, and to the right the Mosque of St. Sophia. In the exergue are two branches of laurel tied together by a riband.

Plate V. No. 10. *Engraved by* J. S. and A. B. WYON. Size, 3 in.

ABDUL-AZIZ KHAN, Sultan of Turkey, was born on the 9th February, 1830. He was the second son of the Sultan Mahmoud Khan, who died in 1839. On the death of his brother, the Sultan Abdul Medjid, on 25th June, 1861, he ascended the throne of the **Ottoman** Empire, according to the custom which prefers a brother to a son as **heir**. The Sultan concluded treaties of commerce with France and England, **and**, in July, 1867, visited the Exhibition at Paris. He afterwards came to **England**, landing at Dover, on the 12th July.

The Corporation of London had previously offered to His Imperial **Majesty** an invitation to be present at an entertainment to be given in his **honour** at the Guildhall. The entertainment was fixed for the 18th July, and

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included a concert, ball and supper. A temporary reception room was constructed in Guildhall Yard, and accommodation was provided for 3,000 guests.

His Majesty, who was accompanied by his suite, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the Guildhall in the Queen's carriages shortly after seven o'clock in the evening. A procession was formed to conduct the Sultan to a throne on the dais, where he was seated with the Prince of Wales on his right hand, and the Lord Mayor (the Right Hon. Thomas Gabriel) on his left. The following address was read by the Recorder (the Right Hon. Russell Gurney, M.P.):—

"To His Imperial Majesty the Sultan:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Imperial Majesty the tribute of our sincere respect.

In common with the people of this country, we gladly and cordially welcome to our shores the Sovereign of a great empire, with which this nation has long been in close alliance, and in whose continued prosperity we take the deepest interest.

We rejoice too, to see in your Imperial Majesty an enlightened Sovereign, who unites to a firm attachment to his own faith, the desire to afford to all his subjects the free exercise of their religion.

We are anxious to recognize the honor conferred upon our ancient City by the visit of your Imperial Majesty on this the first occasion on which you or any of your predecessors have visited the Kingdoms of the West, and we trust that the effect of this visit may be to strengthen the relations which have so long subsisted between this country and the Ottoman Empire.

Signed by Order of the Court,

FREDERICK WOODTHORPE,

Town Clerk."

The address, in the gold casket provided for the purpose, was then handed to the Sultan by the Lord Mayor. His Imperial Majesty, speaking

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in Arabic, returned the following reply, which was afterwards read in English by Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador:—

"I sincerely thank the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this great and noble City of London.

I am happy to proclaim the gratitude which I feel for the cordial and hearty reception I have met with from your gracious Queen, my august ally, as well as from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the great English nation.

I have two objects in view in visiting this and other parts of Europe: one to see in these centres of civilisation what still remains to be done in my own country, to complete the work which we have begun; the other, to show my desire to establish, not only among my own subjects, but between my people and the other nations of Europe, that feeling of brotherhood which is the foundation of human progress and the glory of our age."

The presentation of the address was followed by a concert of vocal music rendered by distinguished artistes under the direction of M. (afterwards Sir Julius) Benedict. His Majesty the Sultan, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the other royal and distinguished guests were then conducted by the chairman and a deputation of the Reception Committee to the Council Chamber, where they partook of supper.

After supper, the Sultan and the members of the Royal family returned to the Hall, and the Ball commenced with a quadrille, in which the Prince of Wales and other Royal personages took part. Dancing was continued throughout the remainder of the evening, His Imperial Majesty and the Royal party taking their departure shortly before eleven o'clock.

The fitting up and decoration of the Guildhall and its various offices and chambers was on a grand and most extensive scale. Besides the large temporary reception room of two floors, built over Guildhall Yard, the site of Coopers' Hall was also covered with a temporary building for use as a supper room, and the Exchequer Chamber, Crypt, Law Courts, and many other apartments were appropriated for the entertainment and comfort of the numerous guests of the Corporation on this occasion. In commemoration of

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this notable event Her Majesty conferred upon the Right Hon. Thomas Gabriel, Lord Mayor, the distinguished honour of a baronetcy, and upon each of the Sheriffs, Sydney H. Waterlow, and Francis Lycett, Esquires, the honour of knighthood. A medal was ordered by the Corporation to be struck to form a permanent record of a ceremony of such unique interest. The portrait of the Sultan on this Medal gave great satisfaction to His Imperial Majesty, who conferred upon Mr. J. S. Wyon the medallist, the order of the *Medjidie* of the Fourth Class.

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PLATE VI.

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OPENING OF BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE AND THE HOLBORN VALLEY VIADUCT, BY H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA, 1869.

Obv. Head of Queen Victoria, with a royal crown, to the left. VICTORIA D: G: BRIT: REGINA F: D:

Rev. Two wreaths, touching at their centres, the lower inverted, their halves (transposed) of oak and laurel leaves. In the centre, over the point of contact, a shield of the City arms. Within the upper wreath, a view of the Farringdon Street bridge of the Viaduct, between the date 1869, above, and the words HOLBORN VIADUCT below. Within the lower wreath, a view of the Bridge crossing the Thames, with St. Paul's Cathedral and the Tower of London in the distance; below are the words BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE. Outside the wreaths are two female figures turning to each other; that on the left representing the City of London, with a pen in her right hand, and her left resting on a scroll partly unrolled and inscribed OPENED NOV. 6; that on the right, Britannia with shield and trident.

Plate VI. No. 11. *Engraved by* GEORGE G. ADAMS, F.S.A. Size 3 in.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

DOWN to the middle of the last century, old London Bridge, built by Peter of Colechurch, in 1176, remained the only bridge in the metropolis built across the Thames. In 1750, Westminster Bridge was opened, having been constructed from designs by Charles Labelye, under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in 1736. The proposal to build this bridge met with the strongest opposition, more particularly from the wharfingers and watermen, the latter being led by the Watermen's Company. The advantages of the new bridge, when built, however, were speedily apparent; and the impediments to the

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traffic on London Bridge, besides its constant need of repairs, induced the Corporation, in 1753, to build a stone bridge at Blackfriars. The Watermen's Company again appeared in opposition, supported by the bargemen and market-gardeners. The chief objection urged was the destruction of a valuable Sunday ferry. However, in 1756, an Act of Parliament (29 Geo. II, c. 76), was passed for the construction of the bridge.

The name first adopted for the new structure was Pitt Bridge, but it was soon altered to Blackfriars Bridge. This recalls the fact that the City end of the Bridge was within the precincts of one of the most magnificent of the great religious bodies whose buildings formed so remarkable a feature of London in early times. The Order of Black Friars, Dominicans or Preachers, appeared in England in the year 1221, and first settled in London on the site now occupied by Lincoln's Inn. In 1276, they removed to their new location near Baynard's Castle, and the Tower of Mont Fichet, granted them by the Mayor and Corporation, furnished materials for their church. By the favour of King Edward I, the City wall, extending from Ludgate, just above the end of the Old Bailey to the Thames, was taken down, and re-built down to the Fleet, parallel with, and south of, Ludgate Hill; so as to include the Monastery of the Black Friars within its shelter. The expenses of this re-building, and of a "certain good and comely tower at the bend of the said wall, wherein the king might be received and tarry with honour to his ease and satisfaction in his comings there," were defrayed by a toll granted for three years on various articles of merchandize.

The Monastery brought with it the usual privileges of sanctuary, and within its precincts persons could open shops without being free of the City; malefactors flying from justice found safety within its walls; and, in later times, the players, when banished from the City, took refuge in Blackfriars, and erected a theatre there, which became the resort of the fashionable world. Within the walls of the church were buried a great number of persons of the highest rank, including Queen Eleanor, whose heart alone was interred here, with that of Alphonso her son; John of Eltham, Duke of Cornwall, brother of Edward III; Sir Thomas Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; Sir Thomas and Dame Parr, the parents of Henry VIII's last wife, and many others.

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In the Black Friars' Monastery several Parliaments met from the reign of Henry VI to that of Henry VIII; and it was here that Wolsey and his fellow-cardinal, Campeggio, sat in judgment by the Pope's commission on the 21st June, 1529, on the question of the divorce of King Henry and the unfortunate Catherine of Aragon. After the dissolution of the monasteries, part of the church was altered and fitted up for parochial use; it was destroyed in the great fire of 1666, and the church of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe was erected in its place. "Right against the Kinges Majesties Wardrobe" stood the house purchased by Shakespeare of Henry Walker, in March, 1612–13, the counterpart of the conveyance of which is preserved in the Guildhall Museum. The right of sanctuary, unfortunately, survived the removal of the monastery, and the district greatly suffered from the want of good government. It was not till 1735, in an action against a drugget seller, tried in the Court of King's Bench, that the right of the Corporation to jurisdiction over the precinct was decided in their favour; after which Blackfriars became one of the precincts of Farringdon Ward Within. Blackfriars was at this time a picture of squalid poverty and degradation, to which the contiguity of the four prisons of Ludgate, the Fleet, Newgate and Bridewell, no doubt greatly contributed.

A strong argument in favour of the proposal for a new bridge was the clearance of this neglected spot, to make room for the approaches. Another benefit to the district was obtained by arching over the Fleet Ditch which, till then, had continued open from Fleet Street to the Thames, and had been for years, owing to its filthy condition, a source of danger and annoyance. A curious picture of the mouth of the Fleet, and of the Bridewell Bridge, painted by Samuel Scott, about the year 1760, is exhibited among the Corporation pictures in the Art Gallery at Guildhall. This ancient stream now runs under New Bridge Street as a common sewer, and enters the Thames on the west side of Blackfriars Bridge, being conveyed some distance into the river by a culvert. The sewer is 2,657 feet in length, 19 feet high, and 12 feet wide at Blackfriars and through the whole length of Farringdon Street; it has two branches, each 12 feet high and 6 feet wide, which are united into one at the Fleet Street and Holborn ends, the latter being 12 feet high by 12 feet wide. It still retains its character for fleetness, and has occasionally done considerable damage,

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having inundated the Metropolitan Railway works in 1864, and caused an expense for stopping the flood, etc., of no less than £30,673 19*s.* 3*d.*

The approaches on the Middlesex shore in the neighbourhood of Blackfriars cost altogether £7,500. The purchase of land and property on the Surrey side only cost £1,500, whilst, as compensation for the abolition of the Sunday ferry, the large sum of £12,500 had to be paid. After a spirited competition, in which Smeaton, Sir W. Chambers, and others took part, the design of Robert Mylne, a young man of unusual ability and attainments, was accepted by the Committee. Mylne was born in Edinburgh in January, 1734, and was descended from a family who had been master-masons to the sovereigns of Scotland for several generations. He studied architecture at Rome, and had just returned from a tour of Europe. He was warmly supported by his friend the well-known Deputy Paterson, but his plan was nevertheless selected entirely upon its merits.

Mylne's bridge was built of Portland stone, and consisted of nine elliptical arches, the centre one a hundred feet wide, the others decreasing on each side to a width of seventy feet. Between the arches, double Ionic columns, supporting small projecting recesses, were placed against the face of each pier. In general form the whole bridge presented one continuously rounded line or arch which had a particularly beautiful effect. It was 995 feet in length, and 42 in breadth. A violent literary controversy arose over the plans, in which the conflicting claims of semi-circular and semi-oval arches, and of iron railings as against stone balustrades, were keenly discussed, Dr. Johnson and the poet Churchill taking the side of Mylne's opponents. The decision of the Committee was endorsed by the report of eight competent judges, who were appointed in 1760 to enquire into the questions raised during the protracted controversy.

The first pile was driven in the middle of the Thames on the 7th June, 1760; and the foundation-stone was laid on the 31st October, by the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Chitty. A set of the coins of that year were deposited within the stone; also a plate of pure tin with a Latin inscription stating that the bridge was undertaken by the Corporation of London amidst the rage of an extensive war, and ending with a glowing eulogy of the Prime Minister, in whose honour the citizens of London unanimously voted this bridge to be inscribed

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with the name of William Pitt. Among the medals deposited was one of silver, given to Mr. Mylne, the architect, by the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome.*

The great arch was opened on the 1st October, 1764, when the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and others were rowed under it in the City barge. The bridge was opened for foot-passengers in 1766, a temporary footway having been made across the arches, and it was finally completed on the 19th November, 1769. The embankments and approaches, which were works of considerable difficulty, occupied some years longer. The funds for the work were raised by loan on the security of the tolls and of the Bridge House estates, the loan to be repaid by tolls levied on the bridge. These tolls proved very profitable, producing over £800 for one year. Ultimately they were bought by Government, and the bridge was made free. The entire outlay, including the approaches, amounted to about £230,000; the cost of constructing the bridge being £152,840 3*s.* 10*d.*, which, to the credit of the architect, was about £160 less than his estimate.

Mylne received great credit for his work, and was appointed Surveyor of St. Paul's Cathedral. In this capacity he re-cut and prominently displayed the famous inscription to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren, which is now to be seen above the north entrance to the Cathedral and ends with the words "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice." He built a handsome residence for himself in the frontage to the City approach to Blackfriars Bridge. This house, with many others, was removed in 1863–4, to make room for the Ludgate Hill Station of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. The view of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the river frontage from Blackfriars Bridge have always been greatly admired, and the famous landscape painter, Richard Wilson, is said to have made frequent visits to the spot for purposes of study.

Owing to the use of Portland stone in its construction, the bridge was found, in 1833, to be in need of extensive repairs. From an examination by Messrs. Walker and Burgess, it appeared that almost every part of the work needed restoration, the cost of the repairs being estimated at £90,000, but ultimately amounting to £105,158. The works included new piling (for which

* The coins, inscription-plate and medal were found on pulling down this bridge in 1864, and are preserved in the Guildhall Museum. The coins are of the years 1746 to 1760, and consist of a sovereign, half-sovereign, crown, half-crown, shilling, and two sixpences.

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new cofferdams had to be made), new cut-waters, new arch-stones, etc. These were put in hand without delay, an Act of Parliament having been previously obtained. The cut-waters were raised as well as repaired, so as to shorten the Ionic columns above, which resulted in a marked improvement in the appearance of the bridge. The improvements were not completed until November, 1840. Much assistance was afforded to the traffic by lowering the roadway of the crown several feet, and raising the approaches at either end. This convenience was purchased, however, at a loss of architectural effect. Mylne's design was further spoiled by the removal of the picturesque open balustrade, which was replaced by a dull, heavy parapet.

Notwithstanding the great outlay above-mentioned, the decay still continued, and with it a constant need for further repairs. At length the Court of Common Council resolved to build a new and much wider bridge upon the site of the old one; and the design of Joseph Cubitt was selected. It consisted of five iron arches, surmounted by an ornamental cornice and parapet. The axis of the new bridge coincides exactly with that of the old one, but the new structure has the following important advantages over its predecessor. The roadway over the central arch is only 10 feet 6 inches above that of the banks on either side, or half the rise of the old bridge; the width between the parapets is 70 feet as against 42 originally, and the smaller number of arches give a greater and more convenient waterway. The gradient in the old bridge was at first 1 in 16, but was afterwards reduced to 1 in 24. The steepest gradient in the present bridge is 1 in 40. The length of the arches corresponds very closely with the spans of the London and Chatham Railway Bridge (which closely adjoins it on the eastern side), for the purpose of facilitating the navigation of the river. The central arch is 185 feet clear between the piers, those on either side 175 feet each, and the end arches springing from the land abutments 155 feet span. The central piers are 20 feet 6 inches wide, and the remaining two 18 feet 6 inches each, making a total length of bridge clear of the shore abutments of 923 feet.

Great care was taken in preparing a good foundation for the piers. Metal caissons were sunk into the bed of the river for about 38 feet under low water mark, and filled with concrete for half this height. From these

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foundations solid brick work was raised to the level of the natural bed of the river, and upon this again was built the pier itself consisting of solid brick work faced with granite. On each of the stone piers are two columns of polished red granite, one on either side of the bridge. Each column weighs over 30 tons and is nearly 11 feet high. They are the largest ever used in any bridge and cost more than £800 each, being nearly 24 feet in circumference and polished to the smoothness of an agate surface. The capitals are of stone, ornamented on the river or western side with birds, such as the stork, bittern, swan, etc., and plants which are to be found in fresh water; and, on the sea or eastern side, with the sea-gull, sea weed, and other marine birds and plants. The carving was executed by Mr. J. B. Philip.

Each arch is segmental in form and has for main supporting members separate parallel ridges of wrought and riveted iron. The distance between these main ribs is only 9 feet 6 inches, and they are still further strengthened by wrought iron cross-latticed braces placed transversely at intervals of about 16 feet apart. In fact each arch may be said to form a perfect iron structure by itself. Over each arch are laid what are termed buckle-plates, which are simply large convex shields of rod iron riveted to the ribs. Over these again come ordinary ballast of asphalte and ragstone, and above all the granite paving.

A temporary foot-bridge was erected at a cost of £42,125, and opened for traffic on June 1st, 1864. The building of the permanent structure was commenced on June 7th, the first stone being laid by the Right Hon. Warren Stormes Hale, Lord Mayor, on July 25th, 1865; the work was then expected to be completed in three years. It proved to be difficult and laborious, as not only had a new bridge to be built, but an old one to be removed and the very stumps of its decayed piers rooted out of the bed of the river, before a stone of the new structure could be laid. The arches of the old bridge were so decayed that it required no ordinary skill on the part of the engineers to keep them from falling into the river. The construction actually occupied 5 years and 5 months, and the total cost amounted to £401,131.

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HOLBORN VALLEY VIADUCT.

The Holborn Valley Viaduct spans the ancient valley of the river Fleet, lying between Snow Hill on the east, and Holborn Hill on the west. Here formerly was a bridge called Oldbourne Bridge, which, says John Stow, writing in 1598, "was so called of a Bourne that sometimes ranne downe Oldbourne Hill into the sayd river [of Wells or Fleet]; this bridge of stone, like as Fleet Bridge from Ludgate west, serueth for passengers with carriage or otherwise, from Newgate toward the west and by north."

The direction of that portion of London Wall which formed the western boundary of the City, lay nearly north and south, and near to the present site of Newgate Prison was the city gate called New Gate. Thence the ground sloped towards the valley of the Fleet, and the opposite or western bank rose with a steep ascent towards Holborn. To approach the city at this point from the west it was necessary to descend Holborn Hill, cross the bridge, and ascend by a circuitous line of street, known as Snow Hill, to Newgate. There were originally four bridges across the Fleet, viz.:—at Holborn, at Fleet Lane, at Fleet Street, and at Bridewell. After the Great Fire of 1666, the Fleet was widened and turned into a canal from the Thames up to Holborn Bridge. This bridge had long been too narrow for the accommodation of the traffic, and by a provision in the additional Act for re-building London, passed in 1670, it was ordered to be enlarged. The new bridge was built by Sir Christopher Wren, and was finished in 1674, in the mayoralty of Sir William Hooker. This improvement was effected at a cost of £80,532 0s. 11d., and enabled barges to be brought up to Holborn Bridge. A unique water-colour drawing, preserved in the Guildhall Library, shows Bridewell bridge with barges moored beside it.

The steep declivities of Holborn and Snow Hills caused serious hindrance to the traffic of that busy thoroughfare, and, in the middle of the last century, the Rev. John Pridden, son of the Fleet Street bookseller, and curate of St. Bride's, devoted a considerable amount of attention to surveying and planning the best means of bridging the valley. Alderman Skinner, also proposed to construct a bridge across the valley to Holborn Hill, and many years subsequently,

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Mr. Charles Pearson devised a plan for lifting the valley 17 feet. Some relief was obtained by Acts of Parliament passed in 1795, 1798, 1800, and 1804, under which the Corporation of the City of London was authorised to raise funds for the construction of a new street from Holborn Bridge to Newgate Street. This was called Skinner Street, after Alderman Skinner, through whose exertions chiefly the improvement was effected. A straight thoroughfare, of a width varying from 50 to 60 feet, with a gradient at places of about 1 in 22, replaced the narrow and tortuous Snow Hill. The upper part of the Hill was destroyed by its formation; the lower, which lay on the western side of St. Sepulchre's Church and slightly to the north of Skinner Street, existed until the Holborn Valley improvement works were carried out.

The formation of this street was a decided improvement, but the valley still remained. The gradients of Skinner Street were bad, and those of Holborn Hill, worse; and although some minor improvements, both in the line of frontage and in the gradients, were carried out from time to time by the Corporation and by the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London, the main problem was still unsolved. The scheme finally adopted took its origin from a reference by the Court of Common Council to their Improvement Committee, on the 19th January, 1860, to enquire and report on the desirability of establishing a central railway station in the City of London in the neighbourhood of Smithfield or elsewhere, and whether the Corporation should take part in the furtherance of such a scheme. The Committee in their report submitted a design by the then City Architect, Mr. J. B. Bunning, for raising part of the valley of the Fleet, and thereby improving the dangerous and inconvenient gradients of Holborn Hill, Skinner Street and Snow Hill.

The scheme for effecting this purpose was brought under the notice of the Government in 1862, and Mr. Cowper Temple, the Chief Commissioner of Works, expressed his approval of a prolongation of the City's 4*d.* coal duty for a further period of ten years, viz., to 1882, the produce to be applied by the Corporation of London, in the first instance, to the raising of Holborn Valley, and, afterwards, to such further improvements in the City as Parliament might sanction. This agreement was embodied in the "London Coal and Wine Dues Continuance" Act, which was passed in the following year.

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On the 17th September, 1863, the Improvement Committee obtained authority from the Court of Common Council to advertise for designs, plans and estimates, for raising Holborn Valley, and to offer premiums of £250 and £150 respectively for the two most approved designs. No less than 84 competitors appeared, who submitted 105 designs illustrated by 206 drawings and 13 models. Mr. Bunning, the City Architect, being dead, the Committee availed themselves of the services of Mr. William Haywood, Engineer and Surveyor to the Commissioners of Sewers, to assist them in the examination of the various designs. This gentleman thereupon withdrew a design, which he had himself sent in for competition.

It was ultimately decided to construct a viaduct or high level roadway upon the line of Holborn Hill and Skinner Street, the plan involving the entire removal of the then existing surface, and the property on both sides. The Committee were further empowered to take the necessary steps for prosecuting a Bill in Parliament to effect the contemplated improvements. The premiums for the two most approved designs were awarded to Mr. Richard Bell and Mr. Thomas Charles Sorby, and Mr. Haywood was instructed to prepare a plan upon the basis agreed to be submitted to Parliament. The Bill was successfully carried through both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal assent on the 26th June, 1864.

The cost of the improvement was rendered very heavy by the claims of freeholders, lessees, and tradesmen occupiers, for compensation for compulsory ejectment. The great majority of these claims were settled by agreement, others by arbitration, and a few by a jury. Six claims of the latter class, amounting to £30,337, were reduced to £9,123 18s. 6d. The acquisition of property and the settlement of claims occupied nearly a twelvemonth; but on the 27th of July, 1865, the Committee reported that the necessary drawings and specifications had been prepared in connection with the works first proposed to be submitted to tender. The estimates first received being found to be excessive, Mr. Haywood's services were engaged early in 1866 to carry out the structural work of the viaduct, the contract for which was obtained by Messrs. Hill and Keddell on the 7th May, 1866, at £99,837.

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On the 3rd June, 1867, the commemoration stone was laid at the south-east angle of the bridge over Farringdon Street. As the works progressed, it was found necessary to apply to Parliament for authority to carry out and construct further approaches, and effect divers street alterations. An Act was accordingly obtained on the 31st May, 1867, for authorising additional works in connection with the Holborn Valley Viaduct and for other purposes. An Act was also passed for continuing the coal and wine dues for a further period of seven years, viz., to July, 1889. Under this Act the City's coal duty of 4*d.* was to be applied by the Corporation in the first instance, in completing Holborn Valley Viaduct, new streets and improvements. The duties for the last year were assigned to freeing from toll certain bridges on the Thames. The principal work authorised by this second Act was the construction of a new street from the Junction of Fleet Street and Farringdon Street to Holborn Circus.

The total cost of this great undertaking, including purchase of ground, premises and good will, the structures of the Viaduct, its approaches, staircases, subways, statuary, legal and other expenses, etc., amounted to £2,552,406 10*s.* 10*d.* To discharge this liability, a sum of £2,460,000 was raised by loans, under the authority of Parliament, on the credit of the City's 4*d.* coal duty, the City's estates and revenues being likewise charged as an additional guarantee for the payment of these loans. The following particulars of the construction of the Viaduct and its approaches are taken from a report presented by Mr. William Haywood, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A., to the Improvement Committee, and printed as an appendix to the Committee's report of their proceedings, dated 18th November, 1872:—In addition to the Viaduct, the following improvements were effected: the circus at the western end; the six adjacent public ways; Farringdon Street and Road raised, and the latter partially widened; construction of Charterhouse Street and Snow Hill as western and eastern approaches between the Viaduct and Farringdon Street; construction of St. Andrew's Street between the Viaduct Circus and Shoe Lane; construction of St. Bride Street from Shoe Lane to Fleet Street; and widening of Shoe Lane.

The height of the level of the Viaduct above the former street surfaces, as they existed in 1863, varies from 3 feet at Hatton Garden, to 32 feet 3 inches

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at Farringdon Street Bridge, which spans the deepest portion of the Fleet Valley. The floor of St. Andrew's Church, at its principal entrance, was, in 1863, eleven feet *above* the level of Holborn Hill, and at the present time it is, at the same spot, 5 feet *below* the surface of the Viaduct. From the Circus at its western end to Giltspur Street at its eastern end, the Viaduct is 1,285 feet long, and 80 feet wide, the carriage way being 50 feet and the two foot paths each 15 feet in width. The centre of the Viaduct is formed of a series of large arches, and on both sides are subways for gas, water, and telegraph pipes, and vaults for the use of the houses. Three bridges, varying in design, have been constructed on the line of the Viaduct, one over Shoe Lane, another over Farringdon Street, and a third over the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

The bridge over Farringdon Street consists of three spans, the arches being supported upon twelve hexagonal granite pillars. Over the two external or facing columns on each side of the bridge are granite piers, which finish as pedestals slightly higher than the top of the parapet. On these pedestals are placed bronze statues representing the Fine Arts, Science, Agriculture, and Commerce. Each statue consists of a female figure of heroic size, holding instruments emblematical of the subject represented. On each of the parapets occupying the corners of the bridge is a winged lion, also in bronze. The chief stone of the Viaduct is of Dartmoor granite, and was originally brought to London to form one of the pedestals of London Bridge, but arrived too late for that purpose. It weighed, when quarried, 23 tons, and was landed at the Isle of Dogs, where it remained for some years. About fifty years ago it was removed to the wharf of Messrs. Freeman, stone merchants, at Westminster, and a portion weighing about 7 tons was used as a foundation stone for the office of the *Times* newspaper. The remaining portion weighing, when wrought into shape, about 10 tons, was placed as a memorial stone at the south-east angle of the Farringdon Street bridge.

A public staircase at each corner of the Viaduct affords communication between Farringdon Street and the Viaduct level. The steps are surmounted by buildings, and on the first floor of each staircase is a statue of a prominent citizen of London. The statues represent Henry Fitz-Eylwin, the first mayor of London, who held the office from 1189 to his death in 1212; Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor in 1374 and 1380; Sir Hugh Middleton, who constructed the New

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River; and the well-known citizen, Sir Thomas Gresham. The circus at the western end of the Viaduct is 170 feet in diameter, and the centre is occupied by an equestrian statue of His Royal Highness, the late Prince Consort.

The whole of the foundations of the Viaduct are carried down to the London blue clay, and are formed upon beds of concrete. In round numbers, the material employed throughout the works amounted to 20,000,000 bricks, 32,000 yards of concrete, 400 tons of wrought iron, and 1,400 tons of cast iron; and 160,000 loads of earth were removed. A beautiful model of the Viaduct, made by Thomas Dibdin Dighton in 1872 (scale $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 foot), is preserved in the Guildhall Museum, having been presented by William Haywood, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., F.R.I.B.A., the Engineer.

At the time when the Viaduct was ready to be opened for traffic, the new Blackfriars Bridge was likewise on the eve of completion. Negotiations were thereupon opened by the Lord Mayor with Her Majesty's ministers to ascertain whether Her Majesty would honour the City of London with Her presence upon the occasion of opening Blackfriars Bridge and Holborn Viaduct. The Queen graciously complied with the request, and named the 6th November, 1869, for the ceremony.

People of all classes were heartily glad to see the Queen once more amongst them in London, and the weather being bright and fair, with almost uninterrupted sunshine, an immense concourse of persons congregated along the entire route of the procession. The Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princesses Louise and Beatrice and Prince Leopold, arrived at Paddington Station shortly before half-past 11 a.m., and was received by the Lord Chamberlain, and the Duke of Wellington as Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex. The Queen and the members of her family, attended by an escort, drove in open carriages through Hyde Park, Constitution Hill, St. James's Park, Whitehall, and Parliament Street; and, crossing Westminster Bridge, proceeded by way of York Road and Stamford Street to Blackfriars Bridge.

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The special preparations for the reception of Her Majesty upon the bridge itself consisted chiefly of galleries, draped with scarlet and white cloth, provided to accommodate spectators, and a pavilion at the Surrey end, where the Queen was to be met by the Rt. Hon. James Clarke Lawrence, Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and other representatives of the Corporation. The Queen arrived punctually at noon, and was received in the pavilion by the Lord Mayor, in his robes of office, the Sheriffs, and the Chairman and other members of the Bridge House Estates Committee. His Lordship then tendered to Her Majesty the civic sword of state, which the Queen returned into his keeping. The Lord Mayor next presented to the Queen a finely engrossed copy of the address from the Corporation of London, signed by the Town Clerk, which was read by the Recorder as follows:—

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, heartily rejoice again to welcome your Majesty to this ancient and loyal City, and hail your auspicious presence among us with profound emotions of gratitude, affection, and respect.

The deep and lively interest which your Majesty has ever taken in all that indicates the progress, or tends to the improvement of, your people; the anxious solicitude with which your Majesty has uniformly watched over the prosperity of the trade and commerce of this great City, and the generous and enlightened appreciation of every effort to improve and beautify the metropolis of the empire, for which your Majesty is distinguished, render your Majesty's visit among us on this occasion especially welcome and appropriate; whilst this day's proceedings furnish another illustrious example (in addition to those whose memory we cherish), of the happy historic association of civic improvement with the Sovereign's gracious presence and favour.

The great works, the inauguration and public dedication of which are thus graced and honored by your Majesty, have been long projected, and were urgently needed, and at length the numerous and perplexing difficulties in the way of their accomplishment having been overcome, the citizens have the proud satisfaction of submitting to the inspection and approval of your Majesty the result of their arduous labors.

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The great and constantly-growing traffic of the metropolis has long since rendered the existing thoroughfares from north to south, and from east to west, utterly inadequate to the public exigencies, and hence, delay, inconvenience, and danger were daily increasing. These evils will, it is confidently expected, be greatly mitigated in this locality by means of the new bridge and viaduct which have been constructed; whilst, at the same time, the architectural features and the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood are, by the removal of many old, unsightly and dangerous buildings, and the erection of these new edifices, greatly and permanently improved.

It is our earnest hope that your Majesty will deign to approve the works now happily completed. We trust that, as examples of the strength and beauty of modern constructive art, they may, in the judgment of your Majesty, be found not unworthy of the age in which we live, or of the great City which they are designed to accommodate and adorn; and we cherish the anticipation that they will continue for ages aptly to illustrate to our remote posterity the genial triumphs of those arts of peace, the fruit of prosperous enterprise and graceful culture, which are nobler and more enduring than the trophies of successful war, and by which a prolonged, a brilliant, and an eventful reign has been so happily distinguished.

That your Majesty may long live to witness the growing prosperity, enlightenment, and happiness of all classes of your Majesty's subjects; and the increase of that national glory which derives its chief lustre from the virtues of the community, the achievements of science, and the progress of the useful arts, by which the comforts and embellishments of life are multiplied and diffused; and to enjoy the grateful and devoted affection of a free, a peaceable, and a loyal people, at once the agents and the subjects of the highest civilization, is our most fervent desire and prayer.

Signed by order of the Court,

FREDERICK WOODTHORPE,

Town Clerk."

This address was handed to the Home Secretary, who delivered to the Lord Mayor a copy of the Queen's reply :—

"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. It has afforded me

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much pleasure again to visit the City of London. Anxious as I have always been to identify myself with the interests of my people, it has given me unqualified satisfaction to assist at the opening of your new Bridge and Viaduct. In these works, at once of great practical utility and of architectural ornament to the City, I recognize the spirit of enterprise and improvement which has ever characterized the citizens of London; and I confidently trust that your anticipations of the benefit which will result to the community may be fully realized."

The Queen was then presented with an illuminated volume containing a description of the bridge, which Her Majesty was pleased to accept, and thereupon declared the bridge open for public traffic. The Royal procession, preceded by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation, then passed along the bridge, and proceeded through New Bridge Street to the foot of Ludgate Hill. Passing along Farringdon Street, the Royal carriage stopped before the Viaduct bridge that Her Majesty might observe its aspect from below.

The remainder of the journey was through Smithfield and Giltspur Street, to the east end of the Viaduct, close to Newgate Prison and St. Sepulchre's Church. Here were set up two colossal plaster statues, one bearing the palm of victory, the other with the olive branch of peace. Along the level approach to the Viaduct seats were placed under cover, and a pavilion was also constructed to accommodate 600 spectators. Here a deputation of the Improvement Committee was waiting on the daïs to receive Her Majesty. A beautiful volume containing a description of the newly constructed work was then handed to the Queen, and Her Majesty declared the Viaduct open for public traffic.

In connection with the two important public enterprises thus brought to a successful completion, Her Majesty was pleased to confer the dignity of a baronetcy upon the Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. James Clarke Lawrence, and on each of the Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Joseph Causton and James Vallentin, Esq., the honour of knighthood.

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THANKSGIVING FOR PRINCE OF WALES'S RECOVERY, 1872.

Obv. The City of London, represented by a female figure in classical costume, wearing a mural crown and holding the lighted torch of life in her left hand, standing on an upper step before the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral, to which she is pointing with her upraised right hand, looking at Her Majesty the Queen, whom she is inviting to enter the Cathedral. The Queen, wearing state robes, together with the Royal Crown and the riband and badge of the Order of the Garter, is accompanied by the Prince of Wales, in full uniform, wearing the mantle and collar of the Garter, and carrying his hat in his right hand. The City is supported on the left hand by Britannia, holding her trident and shield. In the exergue, I WAS GLAD WHEN THEY SAID UNTO ME LET US GO INTO THE HOUSE OF THE LORD.

Rev. Interior of St. Paul's, view from the nave, looking east, showing the back of the Royal pew, with Ministers of State, Heralds, Yeomen of the Guard, etc., in attendance, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the pulpit under the dome. The spaces on either side are filled with scroll work and flowers, amidst which on the left is a shield charged with the Royal Arms, and on the right a shield charged with the arms of the City of London. Legend: NATIONAL THANKSGIVING FOR THE RECOVERY OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES ST. PAUL'S LONDON. In the exergue, on a tablet, 27 FEB. 1872.

Plate VI. No. 12. *Engraved by* J. S. and A. B. Wyon. Size, 3 in.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, Heir-Apparent to the British Crown, and eldest son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort, was born at Buckingham Palace, on the 9th November, 1841. The Prince received his early education under the Rev. Henry M. Birch, rector of Prestwich,

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Mr. Gibbs, barrister-at-law, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, and Mr. H. W. Fisher. After studying for a session at Edinburgh, he entered Christchurch, Oxford, where he attended the public lectures for a year; and he afterwards resided for three or four terms at Cambridge for the same purpose. His Royal Highness spent most of the summer of 1860 in a visit to the United States and Canada, where he was most enthusiastically received. He joined the camp at the Curragh, in June, 1861, having been gazetted to a colonelcy three years previously. Accompanied by Dean Stanley, the Prince travelled in the East, and visited Jerusalem in 1862.

On the 10th March, 1863, took place the memorable marriage of His Royal Highness to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, following their enthusiastic reception in London on the 6th (see p. 66). Two days afterwards the Court of Common Council unanimously resolved to invite the Prince to take upon him the freedom of the City, to which he was entitled by patrimony. In accordance with this resolution the copy of freedom, enclosed in a beautiful casket, was presented to His Royal Highness on the 8th June, the ceremony being followed by a grand ball and reception given by the Corporation in honour of the Prince and Princess. On the 16th July following His Royal Highness was admitted a member of the Honourable Artillery Company, to which he had previously been appointed by Her Majesty Captain-general and Colonel, in succession to H.R.H. the late Prince Consort. The Prince of Wales also became president of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in April, 1867.

Towards the close of the year 1871, His Royal Highness was attacked with typhoid fever, and for some weeks his life was despaired of. During his illness the deepest sympathy and anxiety prevailed among all classes of the people, and upon his recovery a National Thanksgiving took place in St. Paul's Cathedral. The date fixed was 27th February, 1872, and the Court of Common Council resolved it to be a "duty as well as the highest pleasure" to attend Her Majesty upon the occasion. The Corporation deputation was mounted on horseback, and consisted of the Lord Mayor, who carried the City Sword of State and was attended by his officers, six Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and eight members of the Common Council.

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The Lord Mayor and the rest of the members of the deputation proceeded to Temple Bar, where, upon the arrival of the Queen, His Lordship dismounted, and, accompanied by the Sheriffs, delivered to Her Majesty the City sword, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to return to him. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs then joined the other members of the deputation, who had taken their places in front of Her Majesty's escort and preceded Her Majesty to St. Paul's, the Lord Mayor carrying the City Sword of State. The general body of members of the Corporation had previously reached the Cathedral, having walked in procession from Guildhall in their mazarine gowns, by way of King Street and Cheapside. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs proceeded at once up the nave, preceded by the sword-bearer and mace-bearer, to the seats reserved for them under the dome near the pulpit, where the Lady Mayoress had already taken her place. The Lord Mayor was conducted by Mr. F. Knollys, gentleman-usher to Her Majesty. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the various members of her family, and by a brilliant assembly of ministers and members of both Houses of Parliament, officials of the Court, representatives of various public bodies, and distinguished visitors. In addition to the cavalry and infantry escorting the procession and lining the streets, a battalion of 400 men of the Royal Navy and their officers were stationed in Waterloo Place. The Yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the Cathedral, and the police arrangements were carried out under the joint commands of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan and City Police, Colonel Henderson, C.B., and Colonel Fraser, C.B.

During the progress of Her Majesty to and from St. Paul's Cathedral, an immense concourse of people filled the streets, and manifested the utmost devotion towards Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The decorations on the line of route were most successfully carried out, especially in Ludgate Hill, where, at its junction with Fleet Street, a triumphal arch was erected by the Corporation. Temple Bar was also lavishly and tastefully decorated; and at night the principal thoroughfares and public buildings were brilliantly illuminated by designs appropriate to the occasion, the dome of St. Paul's being lit up with coloured lights composed of ships' lanterns fitted with powerful lenses, and calculated to be visible at a distance

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of three miles. The western façade of the Cathedral was brilliantly illuminated with lime-lights and coloured fires.

The special service in the Cathedral consisted of the Te Deum, a shortened form of prayer, an address by the Archbishop of Canterbury, a special anthem, and a hymn, the latter composed for the occasion by the Rev. S. J. Stone. The music of the Te Deum and the anthem was composed by Dr. J. Goss, organist of St. Paul's. The choir consisted of 200 voices selected, in addition to the choir of St. Paul's, from the choirs of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal, Westminster, Windsor, Canterbury, Warwick, Eton, and other professional choirs. The benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of London. Guns were fired at the Tower and in St. James' Park at the conclusion of the service. To meet the loyal wishes of her subjects, the Queen consented to prolong the route on her return to Buckingham Palace.

The Right Hon. Sills John Gibbons, Lord Mayor, received the honour of a baronetcy, and each of the Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Truscott and John Bennett, Esq., were honoured with a knighthood, in commemoration of Her Majesty's visit to the City, and her enthusiastic reception, upon this impressive occasion. In conveying to the recipients the intimation of Her Majesty's intention, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, writing on 29th February, alluded to the event as "the solemn ceremonial and perhaps unparalleled manifestation of Tuesday last."

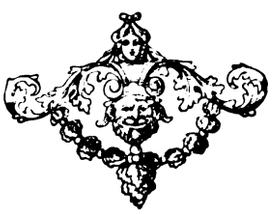

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PLATE VII.

13.

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RECEPTION OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA, 1873.

Obv. Bust of the Shah, three quarters to left, wearing Persian fez with diamond aigrette in front. Legend: NASSER-ED-DEEN, SHAH OF PERSIA.

Rev. The City of London standing, with outstretched arms, and head turned to left, holding in her right hand a scroll inscribed 20TH JUNE, 1873. On either side of her a shield, that to her left charged with the arms of Persia, and that to her right charged with those of the City of London. To her left, a distant view of St. Paul's Cathedral, and, to her right, a distant view of the Tower of London, with the Union Jack floating over it, and with masts of shipping in front.

Plate VII. No. 13. *Engraved by* ALFRED BENJAMIN WYON. Size, 3 in.

NASSER-ED-DEEN, Shah of Persia, is the son of the late Mehemet Shah by Queen Veliat, of the Kadjah tribe, and grandson of Abbaz Mirza. He was born in 1829, and ascended the throne of Persia in 1848. His Majesty is well versed in Turkish, French, and English, and has given much attention to the study of political history, more especially as regards the relations in which he stands to each of the European powers. War broke out between Great Britain and Persia in 1855, which ended in a victory for the British forces in the following year. The treaty which followed led to a permanent peace, and, in 1866, a further treaty for establishing telegraphic communication between Europe and India through Persia was signed at Teheran.

In 1873 His Majesty undertook a tour in Europe, with the view, principally, of witnessing European civilisation. His main object in setting out on this journey was, he informed Sir Henry Rawlinson, to visit England.

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His Majesty had previously visited his own Caspian provinces on a tour of inspection, and had also journeyed beyond his own dominions to the sacred shrines of Babylonia. Of each of these excursions he had published a narrative for the information of his people, therein following the praiseworthy example set by several of his ancestors. After visiting Russia, Prussia, the Rhine country, and Belgium, the Shah arrived in England on June 18th. Having landed at Dover, where His Majesty was received by the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Arthur, he started by special train for London. Here he was received by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other distinguished personages, who escorted him to Buckingham Palace.

On the evening of Friday, the 20th, a magnificent entertainment was given to His Majesty by the Corporation of London at Guildhall, to which three thousand guests had been invited. The best description of the event, with the impression which it produced upon the illustrious guest, is recorded in the following extract from his diary:—

"We are invited this evening to the house of the Lord Mayor, the Governor of the old City of London, for an evening party and supper. At night, therefore, we mounted our carriage and drove off. From our palace to the Lord Mayor's house was quite a league. The whole of both sides of the roads and streets was crowded with so many women and men as passes all calculation. All shouted hurrahs, and we continually saluted them all. Every street is lighted with gas, and besides this, electric lights from the roofs and windows of the houses made the streets as clear as the day. They had also arranged various designs with gaslights upon some of the houses in the streets, and elsewhere. They had further dressed out the City and the streets with flags, &c.

We passed along in front of imposing public buildings, magnificent shops, and open squares, and so came to the gate of the City (Temple Bar), *i.e.*, of the old town of London, over which the Lord Mayor is Governor, though he has no authority over the other townships and parishes; *i.e.*, the remainder of the town has no Governor, but each parish has a council (vestry), and if any (grave) event happen, it is referred to the head policeman, *i.e.*, the head patrol-man of the parish, and he refers to the Home Secretary. The police

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of this town is eight thousand strong, all handsome young men in a particular dress. The citizens set great estimation on the police; whoever behaves disrespectfully to the police, is adjudged worthy of death.

Well; we arrived at the door of the Lord Mayor's house, ascended some steps, and there was a hall, where were assembled the Heirs-Apparent of England and Russia, their wives, all the Corps Diplomatique, our princes and others, the princes, the lady-princesses, ladies of distinction, the magnates, and the English Ministers. We shook hands with each of the Heirs-Apparent, and saluted. This is a Government building in which the Governor of London resides. It is called the Guildhall. Once a year, at the discretion and choice of the citizens, the Governor is changed. The members of the local administration wear a remarkable costume, large sable caps, gowns and robes lined with sable, &c., carrying in one hand a long thin stick, and in the other a small sword in the ancient fashion. They walked in front of us. We remained in that room, where the Lord Mayor made a speech, and we gave a reply.

After that, in a ceremonious manner, we went into an extremely spacious hall in which were chandeliers and jets of gas, having given our arm to the wife of the Heir-Apparent of England. The company of women and men was great. This evening three thousand individuals were invited. The Lord Mayor had on a robe the hinder skirt of which was very long and trailed on the ground. We went to the place of honour, where there were some steps, up which we mounted and then sat down on a chair. The wives of the two Heirs-Apparent sat on either side of us; all the rest were standing. The Lord Mayor read out a written address felicitating our arrival and enlarging on the friendship and union existing between the two States of England and Īrān (Persia). This address they had caused to be printed in the Persian language, and they gave a copy of it to each of those (present) who knew Persian. When the Lord Mayor had finished his recital, the Grand Vazir read out, with perfect elocution, the Persian (version) thereof. We delivered an answer, which Lāransūn Sāhib (Sir Henry Rawlinson) interpreted in the English tongue. The ceremonious session was now at an end. They then gave into the hand of each person a gilt pen, having its ink in it, together with a slip of paper on which they had written a name; so that each

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one might write thereon the name of whomsoever he might wish to dance with. They also offered the gift of a gilt casket. Now the dancing begun, which we surveyed sitting in that self-same place. Both the Heirs-Apparent, together with the ladies and others, all danced.

When the dancing was over, we again gave our arm to the wife of the English Heir-Apparent, and went to supper—a dinner after midnight. We passed through large halls and many staircases and corridors, all full of men and graceful women, and in the rooms and staircases of which they had arranged all sorts of flowers and shrubs grown in vases. Thus we reached a large hall, when they set out the supper-table. About four hundred persons were seated around this table.

An individual, one of the citizens, who was the Lord Mayor's deputy, stood behind me, and every now and then made proclamation with a loud voice to the persons of the company, that they were to prepare themselves for a toast; with this signification: "The Lord Mayor drinks wine to the health of the great; all must stand up and drink." First of all the Lord Mayor drank to our health; then the Heir-Apparent of England gave a toast, and again the Lord Mayor gave one. Each time, that individual gave notice to the company beforehand. Supper finished, we rose, returned to our home, and went to bed. Throughout our return drive, too, when it was midnight, there was the same dense crowd."

The Committee for conducting the arrangements having decided that the entertainment should consist of a reception and a ball, upon the arrival of His Majesty the Shah at Guildhall, he was conducted, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Czarewitch and the Czarevna, and other distinguished guests, to the Library, where the address from the Corporation was to be presented. After the Shah had taken his seat, the resolution of the Court of Common Council for presenting the address was read by the acting Town Clerk. The deputy Recorder then read the address, which was presented to His Imperial Majesty by the Lord Mayor, in a gold casket, and was translated to the Shah by a Persian official, as follows:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London

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in Common Council assembled, remembering the historic fame of the Empire of Persia, gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to offer to your Imperial Majesty our tribute of unfeigned respect. We received with sincere pleasure the intelligence that your Imperial Majesty had determined on visiting the nations of Europe, with the view of personally witnessing forms of civilization so different in many respects from those which prevail in the wide dominions of your Imperial Majesty. We rejoice that this auspicious expedition has been undertaken with the wise and philanthropic purpose of acquiring such information in regard to the laws, institutions, arts, and commerce of the West, as may be useful in facilitating the introduction into your Majesty's dominions of such new usages and ideas as may, in the estimation of your Imperial Majesty, be adapted to promote the prosperity and happiness of your subjects. In common with all the people of this realm, we gladly welcome your Imperial Majesty to the shores of England, and, as citizens of London, we deeply appreciate the honour conferred upon us by your Majesty's visit, as well as the grace and readiness with which the hospitalities of the Lord Mayor and Corporation have been accepted by your Imperial Majesty.

It is our ardent hope that all the advantages anticipated as the result of a tour which your Imperial Majesty has been the first of your ancient and illustrious line to undertake, may be fully realized, and that it may be followed by such increased freedom of commercial and friendly intercourse between your Majesty's subjects and those of our beloved Queen, as shall conduce to the welfare and prosperity of both countries, and be the means of founding and establishing, for all time to come, mutual relations of peace and amity between Persia and Great Britain.

Signed by order of Court,

FREDERICK WOODTHORPE,

Town Clerk."

Sir H. Rawlinson read the Shah's reply, as follows :—

"His Majesty desires to express his thanks for the very cordial address which you have just presented. In manifesting a wish to undertake this journey, and visit the nations of the West, one of his main objects was to acquire by personal observation, a knowledge of the institutions of the great

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English nation, with which his country has been for so long a period in close alliance. He has been exceedingly gratified by the very warm and cordial reception he has obtained from Her Majesty's Government and the English people; a reception which not only expresses the kindly feelings of the Sovereign and her Ministers, but represents also, as he feels assured, the sentiments of the British nation. He is glad to avail himself of this public occasion to make his acknowledgments for the most gratifying testimony of good feeling and attention which he has experienced from all classes, from the moment of his approaching the shores of England up to the present time. He feels that this general manifestation of good will is not merely due to his personal position, but that it is in reality the result of those mutual relations of confidence and cordiality, arising out of the identity of interests which exists between the two nations of Persia and Great Britain. His Majesty will ever retain a most pleasing recollection of the special marks of attention and hospitality which he is receiving this evening at the hands of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the great City of London, so renowned in the history of the world."

The Shah, preceded by the members of the Royal Family, the Lord Mayor, and a deputation of the Reception Committee, was then conducted from the Library and through the Guildhall to a throne erected on the dais. The ball commenced with a quadrille, in which the chief royal and distinguished personages took part. Dancing continued until 11 o'clock, when his Imperial Majesty and the royal guests were conducted to the Council Chamber to supper, after which the Shah and the members of the Royal family took their departure. During the evening, the Shah communicated through the Indo-European Telegraph Company a message to his principal minister at Teheran, and received a reply from that capital before he left the Guildhall.

The Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. Sydney H. Waterlow, received the honour of a baronetcy, and the Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman White and Frederick Perkins, Esq., each received the honour of knighthood in commemoration of this event.

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RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, 1874.

Obv. Bust of the Czar, head turned to left. Legend: ALEXANDER II. RUSSORUM IMPERATOR.

Rev. The City of London, attended by two Cupids, one carrying the sword, and the other the mace, advances from the right; her right hand is extended to welcome the Czar, whilst her left rests upon a shield charged with the City arms. Behind the Czar, who is habited in his national costume, is an altar surmounted by the Russian eagle, and inscribed, EDICTVM IMPERIALE III MARTII MDCCCLXI MANVMISSIO SERVORVM. Above is Peace, with outstretched wings, holding in her right hand an olive branch, and, in her left, a cornucopiæ. Legend, in Gothic letters: SERVORUM EMANCIPATOR LIBERAE CIVITATIS HOSPES XVIII MAII MDCCCLXXIV. In the exergue, LONDINI.

Plate VII. No. 14. *Engraved by* CHARLES WIENER. Size, 3 in.

ALEXANDER II, Emperor of all the Russias, son of Nicholas I, was born on April 29th, 1818, in the reign of his uncle Alexander I. On the death of the latter monarch in December, 1825, and the renunciation of his rights by his brother Constantine, Nicholas I. ascended the throne, and the young Alexander, who was then in his seventh year, became heir-apparent. Early in the new reign a widely-spread conspiracy, which had its head-quarters in the garrisons of the capital, threatened to overthrow the reigning dynasty. The resolute spirit of Nicholas overawed the rebellious regiments, and from the end of the year 1835, after terrible scenes of bloodshed, his despotic rule was firmly established. The

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young Cesarewitch, who had been brought up under the gentle care of his mother, the daughter of Frederick III. of Prussia, was now placed under the stern discipline of military governors and tutors. The prince, however, showed a preference for civil rather than military life, in opposition to all the traditions of the Russian court. His brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, was of an opposite temperament, and a serious rivalry sprang up between them, which was only composed by the firm intervention of their father, the Emperor Nicholas.

On his father's death, 2nd March, 1855, Alexander became Emperor under the title of Alexander II. The country was then at war in the Crimea with the Allied Powers; on the return of peace, one of the first steps taken by the new Emperor, in the direction of reform, was the reduction of the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the Empire. Many other financial and commercial reforms followed; but his Majesty's greatest achievement was the emancipation of twenty-three millions of serfs by an imperial ukase dated 3rd March, 1861. A period of two years was assigned for the settlement of terms with regard to the quantity of land to be ceded, and the rent, labour, or purchase-money to be paid for it.

In February, 1864, the same boon was conferred upon the Polish serfs, with a view also to weaken the predominating influence of the Polish nobility, who owned the greater part of the land. Another notable reform was the inauguration in the provinces of elected representative assemblies, which first met in 1865. In March, 1867, the Czar sold the whole of Russian America to the United States for £1,400,000. The Emperor Alexander II. married on April 28th, 1841, Maria Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse, by whom he had a large family. His only daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, who was born October 5th, 1853, was married January 23rd, 1874, to His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria.

In the month of May, 1874, the Emperor paid a short visit to this country, and the Corporation of London availed themselves of this opportunity to invite his Majesty to an entertainment at the Guildhall. Owing to the large number of his engagements the Emperor could not arrange an evening for the proposed reception. The day fixed for the event was May 18th, and the entertainment

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took the form of a déjeûner, to which 2,800 guests were invited. The Emperor was received in the Guildhall itself, where an address, in a gold casket, was presented to him by the Right Hon. Andrew Lusk, Lord Mayor, and was read by the Recorder as follows:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR IMPERIAL MAJESTY,

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Imperial Majesty our sincere congratulations on your arrival in this country as the guest of our beloved Queen, and, on behalf of our fellow citizens and ourselves, we respectfully tender to your Majesty our warm and grateful thanks for the visit with which you have this day honoured us.

It has recently been the source of unmixed gratification to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects to welcome to this country your much-loved daughter, and to recognise in her marriage with His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh a closer tie between the two countries, which we hope will also ensure the happiness of the illustrious bride and bridegroom.

We recognise in your Majesty the enlightened Ruler of a great Empire, and we especially desire to call to remembrance on this occasion the great boon you have conferred upon your people by the abolition of serfdom throughout your vast dominions, by which act, so consonant with the sympathies of Englishmen, the liberty and happiness of so many millions of your Majesty's subjects have been enhanced and the material prosperity of your Empire promoted.

We fervently trust that this visit of your Imperial Majesty may tend to cement the friendly relations now existing between the two countries; and we pray that your Majesty may long be spared to reign over a prosperous and united people.

Signed by order of Court,

JOHN B. MONCKTON,

Town Clerk."

The Emperor made the following reply:—

"MY LORD MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF LONDON,

I feel most grateful for your hospitable and cordial reception. On my

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own part I can assure you that I have a firm reliance in your good feeling towards my beloved daughter, whose domestic happiness I have so much at heart. I trust that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, the affectionate home she finds in your country will strengthen the friendly relations now established between Russia and Great Britain for the mutual advantage of their prosperity and peace.

ALEXANDER."

A luncheon was provided in the Council Chamber for the Imperial and Royal guests. Among them were included His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and nearly all the members of the Royal Family; the rest of the distinguished visitors by whom they were accompanied were entertained in the Court of Exchequer. For the general company, seats were placed in the great Hall and in a temporary pavilion erected in the Guildhall yard, luncheon being served in the Crypt, Museum, and every available court or other room about the Guildhall. At the close of the entertainment a performance of music by the Orpheus Glee Union took place in the Library. Both the Emperor and Her Majesty the Queen expressed themselves in letters addressed to the Lord Mayor, as highly gratified with the reception of His Imperial Majesty, and, as a further mark of Her Majesty's satisfaction, the honour of a baronetcy was conferred upon the Lord Mayor, and that of a knighthood upon Mr. Alderman Whetham, and J. H. Johnson, Esq., the Sheriffs.

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REMOVAL OF TEMPLE BAR, 1878.

A medallion made of lead from the roof of the building. Elevation of Temple Bar with the gates closed, looking east. On a riband beneath SIR C. WREN, ARCHT. On the outer edge TEMPLE BAR: ERECTED 1672, DEMOLISHED 1878; THIS EFFIGY OF IT WAS STRUCK FROM THE LEAD FORMERLY ON THE ROOF. At the bottom, and between the beginning and end of the inscription, an ornamental shield, with the monogram H. J. [Horace Jones].

Engraved by C. H. and J. MABBS, *and executed by* FOOTE ABBAT. Size 4 in.

Plate VIII (Frontispiece). No. 15.

TEMPLE BAR, so named from its immediate vicinity to the Temple, marked the western limit of the City of London and formed the boundary between the Cities of London and Westminster. In very early times the western boundary of the City was the old London Wall, through which the City was entered at Ludgate, close by St. Martin's Church. At a later period the City limits were extended to Temple Bar, by the inclusion of the large ward of Farringdon Without. On the occasion of a royal visit to the City, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other officers, proceeded to Temple Bar, where, upon the arrival of the royal party, his Lordship delivered up the City Sword of State into the hands of the Sovereign, who immediately returned it to the Lord Mayor. His Lordship, bearing the Sword, then preceded the royal equipage during the progress through the City.

The ceremony observed at Temple Bar on the occasion of proclaiming the accession of Queen Victoria was as follows:—The gates of Temple Bar being

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closed, a pursuivant of arms advanced between two trumpeters, preceded by two troopers of the Life Guards, to the gates. After the trumpets had sounded thrice, he knocked, and, being asked by the City Marshal from within, "Who comes there?" he replied, "The Officers of Arms: who demand entrance into the City to proclaim Her Royal Majesty Queen Victoria." On being admitted, and the gates again being closed, he was conducted by the City Marshal and his officers to the Lord Mayor, to whom he showed the Order in Council, which his Lordship having read returned to him, and directed the gates to be opened. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and officers joining the procession, proceeded to the end of Chancery Lane, and thence through the City. The proclamation was read within the City, first, at the corner of Chancery Lane in Fleet Street; secondly, at the corner of Wood Street, Cheapside; and thirdly, at the Royal Exchange.

According to Stow, this boundary was "anciently only posts, rails, and a chain, such as are now at Holborn, Smithfield, and Whitechapel Bars. Afterwards there was a house of timber erected across the street, with narrow gateway, and an entry on the south side of it under the house." The earliest mention of Temple Bar is found in Stow's "Chronicle," in the description of the pageant prepared to welcome Anne Boleyn, in her procession from Westminster to the Tower, on Saturday, 31st May, 1534. On this occasion "Temple Bar was newly painted and repaired, and there also stood singing men and children." At the coronation of Queen Mary, Temple Bar was again "newly painted and hanged." It appears from the Corporation records that, in 1554, the Chamberlain was directed to "commit the custody of the new gates at Temple Bar to the Cittie's tenants dwelling nigh unto the said gates." These were probably new gates which had recently been erected in the place of the old gates, destroyed or damaged in Wyatt's rebellion. When Queen Elizabeth passed through the City in her coronation procession from the Tower to Westminster, the two giants were brought from Guildhall to take part in the pageant which awaited her at Temple Bar.

After the Great Fire, Charles II insisted upon Temple Bar being taken down by the Corporation, but they, pleading their "weak state and inability, on account of the great expense of rebuilding public edifices consumed in the Great Fire, the King promised to assist them with funds."

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Thus encouraged, the Corporation undertook the work; the old Bar was taken down, and a new one of Portland stone erected by Sir Christopher Wren: the Corporation appear to have received £1,500 from "the Commissioners of Sewers sitting in Scotland Yard," but whether as a gift or loan does not appear. Wren's well-known structure had a large flattened arch in the centre for the carriage-way, and a smaller semi-circular arch on either side for foot-passengers. The upper portion of the structure had two bold cartouches, or scrolls, as supporters. In the centre of each façade was a semi-circular-headed window, lighting an apartment above the gateway held of the City, at an annual rent of £50, by Messrs. Child, the bankers, as a depository for their account-books. Each façade had four Corinthian pilasters, an entablature, and arched pediment. On the west side, in two niches, were statues of Charles I and Charles II, in Roman costume, and over the keystone of the centre arch were the royal arms. The east side had similar niches, with statues of James I and Anne of Denmark, his queen, and above the keystone were the City arms, and the following inscription:—"Erected in the year 1670, Sir Samuel Starling, Mayor; continued in the year 1671, Sir Richard Ford, Lord Mayor; and finished in the year 1672, Sir George Waterman, Lord Mayor."

The total cost of constructing Temple Bar was £1,397 10*s.*, of which £135 was paid to "Katherine Wright, widow, for her interest in her house at Temple Barr," £700 to the masons, £12 10*s.* to the bricklayer, £60 to the smith, and £480 to John Bushnell, the sculptor of the statues. The new gate, like its predecessor, took its full part in national and civic pageantry. It also shared with old London Bridge the ghastly duty of exhibiting traitors' heads upon poles. Two of these poles were existing so late as the year 1772. For eighty years after the erection of the new building, the gates of Temple Bar continued, as formerly, to be closed at night and opened in the morning; but in September, 1753, the Court of Common Council resolved that the posterns at Ludgate, Newgate, and Temple Bar, should be left open every night on and after the following November 1st. The rapid increase of traffic in the City soon caused the narrow roadway of Temple Bar to be regarded as a serious inconvenience. Complaints grew loud and frequent, and the structure

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itself now began to show signs of decay. The City arms fell down in 1828; the royal arms on the western side were removed at the time of the Duke of Wellington's funeral; and Bushnell's four royal statues suffered so much damage as to be scarcely recognisable. It was not, however, until the winter of 1878–9, that the gate was removed, through fear of a total collapse; the stones, about a thousand in number, being carefully numbered with a view to reconstructing the Bar in another locality. This was not accomplished for nearly ten years, when Sir Henry B. Meux, Bart., obtained the permission of the Corporation to re-erect Temple Bar at the entrance to his private grounds at Theobald's, Waltham Cross, the work being finished on December 3rd, 1888. The old Bar now stands in a most picturesque position, surrounded by beautiful trees.

The "Temple Bar Memorial," which marks the site of the old building, was unveiled November 8th, 1880, by H.R.H. the late Prince Leopold (afterwards Duke of Albany). It is 31 feet 6 inches high, 5 feet wide, and 7 feet 8 inches long, and is surmounted by a bronze dragon (commonly styled "the Griffin") by C. B. Birch, A.R.A. The Memorial was designed by Sir Horace Jones, the City Architect, and the marble statues of the Queen and the Prince of Wales are the work of the late Mr. (afterwards Sir E.) Boehm. The portrait medallions on the east and west sides represent the Prince of Wales and Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Lord Mayor. The decorations upon the pedestal of the Memorial consists of four basso-relievos in bronze; that on the north represents the Queen, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, passing through the City to St. Paul's Cathedral on Thanksgiving Day, 1872. The western tablet, upheld by Gog and Magog, contains the City insignia; while upon the eastern side old Temple Bar is portrayed. The last of the four reliefs, representing the procession of the Queen to the Guildhall Banquet, on November 9th, 1837, was inserted in place in December, 1882, thus completing the Memorial, the total cost of which was £10,960 6*s.* 5*d.*

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RECEPTION OF THE KING OF THE HELLENES, 1880.

Obv. Head of King George I. to left. Legend: GEORGE 1ST, KING OF THE HELLENES.

Rev. The City of London, resting her left hand upon a shield charged with the City arms, around which hangs a riband with the City motto; with her right hand she offers an address of welcome to Greece, represented by a female figure in the act of unveiling herself. Beside Greece are a shield with the Gorgon's head, a spear, and an olive branch. To the left, behind the City, is Britannia with her trident. In the distance, behind Greece, is a view of the Acropolis of Athens; behind Britannia is the prow of a galley, and, in the further distance, St. Paul's Cathedral. In the exergue, JUNE 16. 1880.

Plate IX. No. 16. *Engraved by* GEORGE G. ADAMS, F.S.A. Size, 3 in.

KING GEORGE I OF GREECE is the second son of the King of Denmark, and brother of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. He was born December 24th, 1845, and served some time in the Danish navy. After the abdication, in 1863, of Otho I, the late King of Greece, the vacant throne was offered by a majority of the Greek people to Prince Alfred of England, whose nomination the English government refused to accept. It was then offered to Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who declined it, and eventually to Prince Christian of Denmark, who, with the concurrence of his own family and the consent of the Great Powers, accepted it, and began to reign as King George I. He was married at St. Petersburg

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on October 27th, 1867, to the Princess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine.

The King visited England in 1880, and was entertained by the Corporation of London at Guildhall on June 16th in that year. It was decided that an address should be presented to His Majesty in the Library and handed to him in a gold box, the ceremony being followed by a *déjeûner* in the Guildhall. The King was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge.

On the arrival of His Majesty at Guildhall he was received by the Right Hon. Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, lord mayor (who was accompanied by the sheriffs, Charles Woolloton and Edmund Kelly Bailey, esquires), and conducted to the Library, where the following address was read by the Recorder :—

"To His Majesty the King of the Hellenes.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Majesty our respectful and hearty welcome on the occasion of your Majesty's auspicious visit to this country.

We have watched with much interest the progress of the kingdom of the Hellenes under the benign sway of your Majesty, and the extraordinary development of commercial enterprise with Foreign States, and particularly with Great Britain, since your country was liberated and placed under a free constitutional rule.

We notice with extreme satisfaction the steps taken by your Government to promote the education of your people, believing that in their intellectual culture lies the best promise of the revival of the early glories in literature, the drama, philosophy, and the fine arts of ancient Greece, the parent of much of our modern civilization.

We confidently trust that your Majesty may be long spared to rule over a free and enlightened people, to aid in the development of their national resources, and to witness their growing happiness and prosperity."

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The King made the following reply:—

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

I am very sensible of the high honour which you have conferred upon me, and I shall ever value most dearly the privilege of possessing the address of this ancient and illustrious City.

England's share in the efforts which resulted in the establishment of the Greek kingdom, and the glorious deeds of those Englishmen who took an active part in the regeneration of Greece, are still, and always will be, fresh in our minds.

I feel gratified to hear that you have remarked and appreciated the truly remarkable progress achieved by my people since their liberation. This development of their prosperity justifies past sacrifices, and confirms the conviction that Greece will not fail to contribute to and accelerate the civilization of that part of Europe."

The King, with the members of the Royal family, were then conducted to the Guildhall, where a *déjeûner* was served. In the course of the entertainment, the Lord Mayor proposed the health of Her Majesty the Queen, the health of the King of the Hellenes, and the health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; the proceedings were brought to a conclusion by the toast of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London, which was proposed by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, prime minister.

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PLATE IX.

16.

IT GIVES ME THE GREATEST SATISFACTION TO DEDICATE THIS BEAUTIFUL FOREST FOR THE USE AND ENJOYMENT OF THE PEOPLE FOR ALL TIME
EPPING FOREST 6 MAY 1882
IT GIVES ME

17.

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DEDICATION OF EPPING FOREST BY H.M. QUEEN VICTORIA, 1882.

Obv. Crowned bust of the Queen, to left, in her royal robes, within a band bearing a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles, surrounded by a circle of pearls.

Rev. A scene in Epping Forest, with a winding pathway among the trees and herbage. On the left, the City of London, with the City arms on a cloak over her right shoulder, standing with a broken fence in her hands, and facing Queen Victoria on the right, who is seated and crowned, and holding a sceptre in her right hand. Legend: IT GIVES ME THE GREATEST SATISFACTION TO DEDICATE THIS BEAUTIFUL FOREST FOR THE USE AND ENJOYMENT OF MY PEOPLE FOR ALL TIME. EPPING FOREST 6 MAY 1882.

Plate IX. No. 17. *Engraved by* CHARLES WIENER. Size, 3 in.

THE Forest was formerly of vast extent, occupying nearly the whole of the county of Essex, and is described by Camden as "full of game, the largest and fattest deer in the kingdom." It was called in early times the Forest of Essex, and afterwards Waltham Forest. In the seventeenth year of the reign of Charles I, its boundaries were fixed by an Act of the Long Parliament, and it was found to comprise 60,000 acres. Over this vast tract the Sovereign's rights of chase were paramount, and severe penalties for infringing them were contained in the Forest laws. The penalties for killing the king's deer were mutilation and even death. Owners of property adjoining forest lands could not so much as drive the deer from the crops on which they fattened. The erection of new houses was forbidden because "of the increase of men and dogs and other

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things which fright the deer from their food," nor could the cultivation be changed or trees cut down in enclosed lands without special leave granted by the forest courts. These severe enactments were somewhat mitigated by the Carta de foresta, which formed part of Magna Charta, but they continued to be enforced in their main provisions during many subsequent reigns.

The duty of administering these laws belonged to the forest courts, which sat for the purpose of resisting encroachments and protecting the deer and the vert. The Court of Attachment or Forty-day Court was presided over by the Verderers, four gentlemen chosen by the freeholders of the county in which the forest lay, to hold office for life. The Court had power to hear cases against offenders in the first instance, and to deal at once with offences when the damage was not more than fourpence. The Court of Swainmote was also presided over by the Verderers, assisted by a jury of freeholders in the Forest, and tried offenders, sentence upon whom, if found guilty, was reserved for the highest court. This was the Justice Seat, and was held at much longer intervals under the presidency of the Chief Justice in Eyre. General questions of right were also tried by a jury of freeholders before this Court, which from time to time issued orders for the regulation of the Forest. The large room in Queen Elizabeth's Lodge was designed and used for holding the lesser courts.

The officers of the Forest, besides the Verderers above-mentioned, comprised 13 Master-keepers who were gentlemen of landed estate; a number of foresters, agistors, and regarders, who attended upon the king's vert and venison, reported encroachments, and detained and charged offenders; woodwards who had charge of the timber, and reeves who marked the cattle of those who had commoning rights, and impounded stray beasts. At the head of all these officials was an hereditary Lord Warden, whose duty it was to maintain the Forest unimpaired for the king's pleasure. Amongst the duties of the regarders was the "expeditation" or "lawing" of mastiffs, i.e., the cutting of three claws of the fore-feet, so that they might not be able to pursue the deer.

The forest system, with its Courts and officials, as above described, existed in its integrity until the reign of Charles II. No Justice Seat appears to

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have been held for Waltham Forest since the year 1670, but the Courts of Attachment were held regularly up to the commencement of this century, and, at intervals, almost to the present time. The following rhyming charter of Edward the Confessor, appointing the chief officers of the Forest, shows the nature of their functions, and is quoted by Mr. Edward North Buxton, Verderer, in his interesting account of Epping Forest:—

* "Iche Edouard kinge have geven
Of my forreste the keepinge
Of the hundred of Chelmar and Dansinge
To Randolfe Peperkinge and to his kinling,
With harte and hinde, dooe and bokke,
Hare and fox, catt and brooke,
Wylde foule with his flocke,
Partrich, fesaunt hen, and fesant cocke,
With grene and wyld stob and stock
To kepen and to yemen by all her might,
Both by daie and eke by night.
And houndes for to houlde,
Gode and swyfte and bolde,
Foure grey houndes and VI racches
For hare and foxe and wild cattes;
And thereof I make him my book
Wittness the busshop Wolston,
And book ylered many one
And Sweyne of Essex our brother
And leken to him many other;
And our Steward Howelyn
That besought mee for him."

The passion for hunting was shared by nearly every monarch, both before and long after the Norman Conquest. The Saxon Chronicle says of William I, that "he loved the great game as if he had been their father." The Forests of Waltham and Windsor were also regarded as especially convenient (in the words of an old writer) for the "entertainment of foreign princes, and of their agents and ambassadors, because the nearness of these two forests unto the city doth much add to the pleasures of them."

* Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus, 1846. Vol. 4, p. 236.

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A Royal Forest, such as the Forest of Waltham, may, therefore, be described as a district devoted to the preservation of deer and other game for the delight of the sovereign, and, with that view, kept as far as possible in a stationary condition as to the advance of cultivation and the increase of towns, villages and dwellings. The forest rights of the Crown are sometimes defined as rights of "vert and venison," that is, rights of preserving the deer (venison) and the rights of herbage (vert) of the forest, for the use and protection of the deer.

Besides the rights of the Crown and those of the manorial lords, certain privileges belonged to the Commoners or inhabitants of the district. They were allowed to depasture their cattle over the whole tract of unenclosed waste and woodland comprised within the Forest bounds. The right did not extend to sheep, and could not be exercised during the fence-month, fifteen days before and fifteen days after old Midsummer Day (July 6th), when it was important to preserve quietude for the does and their fawns. The Commoners also possessed the right of "pannage," that is, of feeding their hogs with mast, or the fruit of the oak and beech. The right was only exercisable in time of pannage, that is, when there was mast on the ground. This period, according to ancient laws for the king's forests, was from Holy Rood Day (fifteen days before Michaelmas) to Martinmas, (forty days after Michaelmas).

The Corporation and Citizens of London possessed from the earliest times, the right of hunting in this forest, as well as in the forests of Middlesex and Surrey. Fabyan relates* that in 1482, the citizens of London were invited by the King (Edward IV) to a great hunting match in Waltham Forest, which he had prepared for the entertainment of William Hariot or Horyat, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and many of the chief citizens. After the chase was over, in which many a deer—both red and fallow—was slain, the guests were brought to a pleasant lodge, made all of green boughs, where they were set at dinner, and served "with many dainty dishes and of diverse wines good plenty," the king appointing his principal officers to wait upon them. This privilege was exercised by the Corporation until recent times, under the direction of the Common Hunt, an ancient and important officer of the Lord Mayor's household.

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* The New Chronicles of England and France, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, 4°. London, 1811, p. 667.

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The supreme authority over the Forest was vested, as stated above, in an hereditary Lord Warden, whose duty it was to prevent encroachments. Owing to the negligence of this official, and that of the Woods and Forests Commissioners in disposing too freely of the Crown's rights, many enclosures began to be effected towards the close of the last century. These soon increased to a serious extent, until in 1851 the Forest was reduced to 5928 acres. Between 1851 and 1871 just half this area, or 2927 acres, was enclosed. In 1863 a Committee appointed by the House of Commons reported that the Forest was being destroyed, and recommended that the forestal rights of the Crown should be enforced where they had not been sold. Two years later another Committee was appointed to enquire into all the open spaces round London. This Committee repeated the recommendation with regard to the Forest which had been made by the previous one; but although an Act was passed providing for the regulation of commons, no steps were taken by the Government of the day with regard to Epping Forest.

In 1870, on the motion of Mr. Fawcett, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, praying that Her Majesty would take such measures as in Her judgment she might deem most expedient in order that Epping Forest might be preserved as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public. The subject came again before Parliament in April, 1871, when Mr. Cowper Temple moved the following resolution in the House of Commons:—"That it is the duty of the Government to preserve Epping Forest for the recreation and enjoyment of the people." His motion, though opposed by Mr. Robert Lowe, afterwards Viscount Sherbrooke, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, was carried by a majority of nearly 100. Public opinion was now strongly aroused against the extinction of the rights of the people to the enjoyment of Epping Forest by the enclosures which the lords of the manors claimed their right to make.

During the same year the Epping Forest Act, 1871, was passed. This Act constituted the Epping Forest Commissioners, with power to enquire and report to Parliament as to the boundaries of Epping Forest, the rights existing therein, and the enclosures and encroachments made on its waste lands, and to settle a scheme for the disafforesting of the Forest, and the

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preservation of its waste lands. By subsequent Acts further powers were conferred upon the Commissioners, and the time within which they might make their final report was extended to the 17th March, 1877. Before the Act appointing the Epping Forest Commissioners had become law, the Corporation of London had determined to take up the rights of the public against the several lords of manors in the Forest. A suit was accordingly commenced by them in August, 1871, in the name of the Commissioners of Sewers, who happened fortunately to be Commoners of the Forest by right of ownership of the City Cemetery at Ilford. The Corporation was supported by active local sympathy from the "Forest Fund Committee," as well as by the valuable assistance of the "Commons Preservation Society."

The litigation proved both long and expensive, the cost for both sides amounting to as much as £30,000. No less than three years were occupied by the suit, and the final hearing lasted seventeen days. At length, on the 24th November, 1874, the Corporation had the satisfaction of obtaining from Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, an able and exhaustive judgment in their favour, by which the enclosures were finally declared to be illegal. By this decision no less than 5,500 acres of forest land were preserved for the free use of the public. Meanwhile, the Epping Forest Commissioners were pursuing their enquiry on an exhaustive scale, to determine (1) What other rights, besides those of common and pasture existed in the Forest; (2) To specify accurately both the open and the illegally enclosed lands of the Forest; (3) To settle a scheme for preserving the entire wastes of the Forest, both open and enclosed.

In their final report, dated 1st March, 1877, they found, on the first point, that the Crown rights of forest existed over all the waste lands where they had not been purchased, and that all enclosures of the waste, where they existed, were invalid as against the Crown. They also found that the Commoners possessed the right of pannage and that, in particular parts of the Forest, rights of cutting wood and digging gravel existed, and that certain persons were entitled to offices in the Forest. Secondly, as to the extent and condition of the Forest waste, the Commissioners prepared a map, in which they coloured all wastes open on the 21st August, 1871, green, and all wastes illegally enclosed, red, numbering each separate plot to correspond with a schedule describing the property, its

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reputed owners, etc. Both map and schedule were annexed to the report, and printed by order of the House of Commons. Lastly, the Commissioners drew up a scheme which provided for disafforesting the Forest, and for the preservation and management of its waste lands. The rights of the Crown were to be abolished, the rights of Commoners to pasture and pannage continued, and the rights of cutting wood and digging gravel to cease, on proper compensation being provided. They also suggested that the waste lands of the Forest, as an open space, should be managed and regulated by the Corporation of London, and that the Corporation should be clothed with appropriate powers for the purpose.

Under the provisions of the Act appointing the Commissioners, the authority of Parliament was necessary to confirm their scheme. Accordingly, in the following session, the Epping Forest Act, 1878, was passed. In its main lines it agreed with the recommendations of the Commissioners. The finding of the Commissioners as to the area of the waste lands of the Forest was accepted, and their map (but not its schedules) declared to be the authentic map of the Forest. The Crown was empowered to appoint, under the royal sign manual, a Ranger of Epping Forest. The Corporation of London, acting by the Court of Common Council, were appointed Conservators of the Forest, and their functions, in such capacity, were delegated to a Committee, to be styled "The Epping Forest Committee." The Committee consists of sixteen members, twelve being elected by the Court of Common Council from its own body; the remaining four were to be residents within the Forest, elected for a period of seven years by the Commoners, and styled Verderers of Epping Forest.

For the purpose of settling several questions relating to the soil of the Forest, which still remained undecided, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., K.S.I., was appointed arbitrator under the Act, with full and absolute powers of settlement, his awards having the effect of an Act of Parliament. To provide the funds necessary for the annual cost of maintenance of the Forest, a bill was promoted by the Corporation in Parliament, which became law in 1872. Under its provisions the Corporation agreed to give up their chartered right to measure all corn that came into the port of London, which then produced about £9,000 a year. In return, Parliament consented that the Corporation should for thirty years after the passing of the Act, receive the produce of a small tax upon

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foreign corn, on the condition of devoting its whole proceeds to the preservation of Open Spaces. By means of this infinitesimal tax, the Corporation were enabled, not only to acquire the ownership of the 5,500 acres in Epping Forest, but also to purchase West Ham Park, the beautiful Burnham Beeches, Coulsdon, Riddlesdown, and Kenley Commons, Highgate Woods, Queen's Park Kilburn, and other open places.

In the exercise of her prerogative, Her Majesty appointed His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, as Ranger of Epping Forest, and on the 6th May, 1882, honoured the Corporation and Citizens of London by personally visiting the forest, and dedicating it to the free use and enjoyment of the public for ever. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, arrived punctually at 4 p.m. at Chingford Station, where she was received by the Duke of Connaught, as Ranger of Epping Forest, who was accompanied by Princess Louise and the Duchess of Connaught.

Outside the station a triumphal arch of welcome was erected. On the platform were also assembled the Lord Mayor (The Right Hon. J. Whittaker Ellis), the Lord Lieutenant of Essex, the High Sheriff of Essex, Mr. Alderman Hanson and W. Anderson Ogg, Esq., the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and others. A procession was then formed to conduct Her Majesty along the new road, through a very picturesque portion of the Forest, to High Beech, where a spacious amphitheatre was erected, with accommodation for 2,000 visitors. The length of the route selected afforded ample opportunity for the vast crowds who had congregated to obtain a view of Her Majesty and the royal party. On the Queen's arrival at High Beech, the address of the Corporation was read to Her Majesty by the Recorder as follows:—

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble address of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, Conservators of Epping Forest:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, desire to express the deep sense we

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entertain of your Majesty's gracious condescension in visiting Epping Forest this day.

The Royal Forest of Waltham was for many centuries a hunting ground for the Sovereign of this Kingdom. It has been reserved for your Majesty in the gracious exercise of Royal prerogative, with the consent of Parliament, for Royal privilege to substitute popular right, and to dedicate these beautiful scenes to the enjoyment of your people for ever.

Many difficulties which had to be overcome in bringing about this happy result are at length surmounted, and an open space of nearly 6,000 acres of almost unbroken forest scenery, extending from the confines of the metropolis for a distance of thirteen miles, is now available for public health and recreation.

As the capital of your Majesty's empire is the largest and most populous in Europe, it is fitting that its inhabitants should possess the most extensive pleasure ground.

Your Majesty has already manifested a deep interest in this wild and picturesque tract of ancient woodland by appointing his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn its Ranger.

We speak on this occasion as well for ourselves as for the many thousands who attend to-day to testify by their presence, their sincere and ardent gratitude for the solicitude your Majesty has always exhibited for their welfare and happiness, and especially for the gratification afforded them on this occasion by your Majesty's auspicious visit.

May your Majesty long live in the enjoyment of health and of the choicest blessings which Divine Providence can bestow, so that the many millions of your loyal subjects may continue to experience the unspeakable benefits of so beneficent a rule.

By order of the Court,

JOHN B. MONCKTON,

Town Clerk."

Her Majesty gave the following reply :—

" I thank you sincerely for your loyal and dutiful address, and it gives

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me the greatest satisfaction to dedicate this beautiful forest to the enjoyment of my people for ever. I thank you for the expression of your continued solicitude for my welfare."

The Lord Mayor then, by direction of Her Majesty, declared the Forest dedicated to the use of the public for ever. After the usual presentations, a tree was planted at High Beech in the Queen's name in honour of the occasion. Her Majesty was also presented by the Lady Mayoress with a volume of photographs of the most interesting scenery of the Forest.

The procession returned by the same route to Chingford Railway Station, which Her Majesty left by train at half-past five. A substantial mark of Royal favour was shown by the honour of a baronetcy being conferred upon the Lord Mayor, and that of knighthood upon each of the Sheriffs.

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OPENING OF THE NEW CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, 1882.

Obv. Heads of the Prince and Princess of Wales to right. Legend: ALBERT EDWARD. ALEXANDRA.

Rev. River front of the School. On the left the arms of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, ensigned with his coronet. On the right the arms of the City of London, ensigned with the cap of maintenance. Legend: CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL NEW BUILDINGS OPENED. In the exergue, on an ornamental scroll tablet, BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, 12 DEC. 1882.

Plate X. No. 18. *Engraved by* J. S. and A. B. WYON. Size, 3 in.

THE foundation of the City of London School and its establishment in Milk Street have already been described (see pp. 35-42). The School was successful from the first, and the long list of pupils contained in the Committee's reports, who have attained high distinction in the universities, and subsequently in public life, includes men of eminence in almost every calling. To the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, and to his distinguished pupil, the Rev. Dr. Abbott, who succeeded him as Head-master in 1865, the School is chiefly indebted for these brilliant results. Dr. Mortimer, whilst distinguished for his classical attainments, recognised the necessity of furthering the study of natural science, which he introduced into the School curriculum at an early period. To Dr. Abbott is due the organisation of a regular system of English instruction which has since been adopted in many other public schools. These

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English studies were largely assisted by his Shakespearean Grammar, and other valuable works which he wrote chiefly for his pupils at the City of London School.

From the first, the School has been liberally endowed with scholarships, exhibitions, and valuable prizes, given by many of the City Companies and by private individuals. The prizes annually awarded amount in value to nearly £120, the scholarships tenable at the School now reach a total of £300 a-year, and the value of those available for the Universities amounts to more than £1,150 annually. The popularity of the School is shown by the fact that there have been at one time more than 300 candidates waiting for admission. In the original building, erected in Milk Street, there were several serious drawbacks. The site of the building was very much confined, and in the heart of the City; whilst the number of class-rooms was too small, and necessitated the placing of sixty or even more boys under one master. Another want was that of a suitable play-ground, the only provision for this purpose being an underground cellar, well-known as "the horse-shoe," which surrounded the basement of the lecture theatre.

With the advance of ideas among educational authorities as to the proper construction and sanitary requirements of school buildings, the old School became less suitable and convenient, whilst its site became increasingly valuable for building purposes. These considerations led the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sell the old site and build a new School on the Victoria Embankment on a piece of land adjoining the Royal Hotel, Blackfriars. The Court of Common Council eventually granted a site consisting of one-and-a-half acres, with a frontage to the Embankment of 136 feet, and valued at £95,000. The architects for the new building were Messrs. Davis and Emanuel, who gained, in 1879, the first prize in a competition for designs among fifty-three members of the profession. An Act of Parliament was also obtained to enable the Corporation to move the School from Milk Street to the new site, and to let or sell the old one.

The foundation stone was laid on 14th October, 1880, and on 1st January, 1881, the contract was let for the main building, which was finished in rather less than two years. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales consented to open the new building, and the ceremony was fixed for the 12th December, 1882. His

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Royal Highness was accompanied by the Princess of Wales, and was received by the Right Hon. Henry Knight, Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Chairman of the School Committee, and a deputation of its members. Their Royal Highnesses, having been escorted over the building, were conducted into the Great Hall, where the following address was read by the Town Clerk :—

"To His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G., &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,

The City of London School of to-day, which your Royal Highness has graciously consented to inaugurate, is the latest outcome of a bequest of lands and tenements made for educational purposes about the year 1442 by John Carpenter, then Town Clerk of the City of London. The increase in the value of this property, considerably supplemented by the public spirit and liberality of the Corporation, who by Act of Parliament are its managers, has brought about the existence of one of the largest day schools in the country for the education of boys, and one whose scholarships, exhibitions, and the University and other honours gained by its pupils, compare most favourably with any similar educational establishment.

For nearly fifty years the School work has been carried on in buildings in Milk Street, Cheapside, erected for the purpose, and affording educational facilities to, on an average, upwards of 600 boys at one time, the sons of persons residing in and within a few miles of the City of London, and engaged in professional, commercial, or trading pursuits, at moderate cost and without the necessity of removing them from the care or control of their parents. About five years ago it became clearly apparent to the Court of Common Council that, in the face of an increasing demand for the advantages of the School, increased accommodation was an absolute necessity for additional class-rooms, with the important addition of sufficient recreation and drill grounds. To this end, after mature deliberation, the Court assigned a portion of its valuable land on the Victoria Embankment as a site for a new School, and have since undertaken an expenditure of £100,000 in erecting, furnishing, and fitting up the buildings now to be inaugurated by your Royal Highness.

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To briefly recapitulate the advantages gained, nearly 700 boys will receive under the Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Abbott, the Second Master, and thirty-six Assistant Masters, a liberal education, leading to the Universities in the case of those who seek it. Sufficient and commodious class-rooms will be available for teaching. A great Hall is provided capable of holding the whole of the pupils for the purpose of prayers, for the annual distribution of prizes, and on other desirable occasions, and (which is looked upon as of almost paramount importance) open and covered grounds are provided for recreation, drill, and gymnastics, and all this in a situation which, while conveniently placed within the City itself, leaves as regards considerations of open space, light, and air (and consequently of health) nothing to be desired.

The carrying out of the whole of these arrangements has been confided by the Court of Common Council to the City of London School Committee, who now, in the name of the Corporation, sincerely thank your Royal Highness for attending here to-day to crown their work, an act the graciousness of which is enhanced by the presence and countenance of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales."

The Lord Mayor, to whom the statement had been handed for presentation, supplemented the information therein contained, and requested His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to declare the School open, as follows:—

"May it please your Royal Highness:—

It is now my pleasure, as it is my duty, to thank your Royal Highness for your kindness and condescension in coming here to-day to inaugurate these our new buildings, and to tender our grateful acknowledgments to Her Royal Highness for gracing this ceremony with her august and radiant presence. Your Royal Highness, the address which we have just had the honour of reading to you will have informed you that, amongst other things, the Corporation of London has expended the sum of £100,000 in the erection of the new buildings; but I beg to be permitted to point out that this is a small sum compared with the whole outlay which the Corporation has incurred in connection with the City of London School. In addition to the sum of £100,000 for the new building, the Corporation of London has given

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this site, containing one acre and a half of land, the value of which, after deducting the site at present occupied by the old School building, is placed by competent assessors at no less a sum than £105,000, representing altogether £205,000 contributed by the Corporation to this School.

This does not constitute the whole sum expended; for in addition, since the year 1837, the Corporation has by annual grants contributed a further sum of £101,000, making a total of £306,000. From this we must deduct a sum of £900 per annum, with which, by arrangement with Parliament, the Corporation undertook to endow a School, representing £41,000, leaving a net expenditure from capital of £265,000 paid by the Corporation to this School. But, Sir, it may be said that we have received the income from the John Carpenter estates as a set-off during the whole of this time; but the John Carpenter assets have realized only £48,000, leaving a net amount of £217,000 contributed by the Corporation for purposes of education in the City of London School. And this is only one instance in which the Corporation has contributed to the cost of education. I venture to think, your Royal Highness, it is an instance of enlightened liberality unequalled by any municipality in this or any other country of the world.

In 1835, when Lord Brougham laid the foundation stone of our first School building, and he was informed that the Corporation of London had consented to erect that building at a cost of £20,000, and to endow the School with an annual income of £900, he said in all his professional experience he had never met with a case in which trustees had behaved so liberally. If this circumstance called forth that expression from the noble and learned Lord, may we venture to hope that the figures I have placed before you now may meet with your Royal Highness's entire approval? Also, I think I may be pardoned in expressing the further hope, that this Corporation may always continue to enjoy the same privilege, and will always have the same power to carry out works having for their object, not only the enhancement of our fellow Citizens, but the benefit of every class of Her Majesty's subjects. Sir, the Livery Companies, with the generosity and good appropriation of their funds for which they are well-famed, came forward and handsomely contributed to the prosperity of our School by the endowment

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of numerous scholarships. Not only the Companies, but leading merchants made similar endowments, and the name of Lott will ever be remembered with profound gratitude.

The Corporation are well satisfied with the result of their expenditure. The boys educated here have gone forth into the world, and have taken positions in various ranks, professional and commercial. I cannot but refer to one name mainly connected with the prosperity of the City of London School, a name which the old boys of the School must ever remember with reverence and respect. I refer to the late Dr. Mortimer, late Head Master of the School, who, amongst other pupils, brought up that gentleman who has so well succeeded him—the Rev. Dr. Abbott. Sir, I can only hope that this School will continue to produce men who will be creditable to the School and advantageous to the country. As we have produced men in the past, I see no reason why boys educated in this School should not in future attain to the highest dignities in the realm, and even become trusted advisers of the Crown.

Nothing remains for me but humbly to ask your Royal Highness to be good enough to accept this address, which I now have the honour to present to your Royal Highness, and to declare these buildings open for the purposes for which they have been erected."

The following was, in substance, the reply of His Royal Highness :—

"My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Before announcing to you that these magnificent buildings are now open, I desire to express the gratification it has been both to the Princess and myself to have taken part in the proceedings of to-day ; and I beg to tender my best thanks for the address I have just received, and also for the excellent and lucid statement which has just fallen from the lips of the Lord Mayor. After what you have all heard with regard to the existence of this School, it will be hardly necessary for me on this occasion to add but a very few words. I venture, however, to express my fervent hope that a School such as this one, which has flourished for a space of between forty and fifty years, will continue to do so. It is a gratifying fact that many

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pupils that have gone up from it to the Universities have taken high degrees, both in classics at the University of Oxford, and in mathematics at the University of Cambridge. Your present Head Master took high honours at Cambridge. Last, not least, the Lord Mayor himself was educated in this School, and is the first of its pupils who has reached the high position of Chief Magistrate of the City of London. I must congratulate the architect and all those who have designed and built this School. I feel convinced from the little we have already seen, that it is most admirably suited for all educational purposes. Its site, close to the Thames, where it will get fresh air, and the admirable manner in which all the rooms are constructed, promise well for the future. Let me once again express a fervent hope that this School may, by the blessing of God, continue to flourish and prosper. I now declare the new Buildings open."

To commemorate the opening of the new City of London School the Corporation resolved to strike a medal, and committed its execution to Messrs. J. S. and A. B. Wyon, whose design had been approved by the Committee.

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PLATE X.

18.

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OPENING OF THE NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER, 1884.

Obv. Interior of the Council Chamber. The spaces on the medal to the right and left are filled with Italian floriated scroll work, amidst which appear the supporters of the City arms. Legend: THE NEW COUNCIL CHAMBER GUILDHALL LONDON. OPENED 2ND OCTOBER, 1884. In the exergue are the City arms and crest between branches of oak.

Rev. The City, standing in front of the civic chair, holding a scroll in her right hand, supported on the right by Commerce, and on the left by Magistracy, is addressing her Council, which is attended by Liberty, Liberality, and Learning. Upon the back of the throne or civic chair are the arms of the City of London. In the exergue the City sword and mace, entwined by a riband bearing the City motto. Surmounting them in the centre is an oak wreath, ensigned with the cap of maintenance.

Plate X. No. 19. *Engraved by* J. S. and A. B. Wyon. Size, 3 in.

THE familiar Chamber which had for a century been occupied by the Court of Common Council, though compact and comfortable, and tastefully adorned with pictures and sculpture, was a source of much inconvenience to the members of that Court from the insufficiency of its accommodation. Proposals for its reconstruction were considered in the year 1873, in connection with the scheme for the entire re-arrangement of the courts and offices about Guildhall. The design then approved was for a building on a site in Basinghall Street, to the north of the Guildhall Library. But the building was subsequently erected, with some alterations of the original plans, on the site which it now occupies, being nearer to the Guildhall, its Committee rooms, and other offices. The foundation stone of the new building was laid on April 20th, 1883.

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The new Chamber stands on the site of a spacious building, probably as ancient as the Guildhall itself: its upper floor is said to have originally been the old Common Council Chamber, but was for many years previous to 1883 occupied by the Court of Exchequer and a portion of the Chamberlain's office; the Town Clerk's and Architect's offices being situated on the ground floor. This handsome building, designed by the late Sir Horace Jones, City Architect, is duodecagonal in plan. In style it harmonises with the Guildhall and Library, at the same time presenting features characteristic of its particular purpose. The interior of the Chamber is 54 feet in diameter, and is surrounded by a corridor nine feet wide, by means of which ready access is obtained to every part of the building. Sitting accommodation is provided for 206 members of the Common Council, the seats being arranged concentrically to the Lord Mayor's chair and on rising platforms. Seats for twenty-five Aldermen, the Recorder, and Sheriffs, are provided on the daïs on either side of the Lord Mayor, and accommodation for the officers is allotted immediately below and in front of the Lord Mayor. Division gangways cross the Chamber north and south, the members passing out into the corridor, and returning by the bar of the Court. Seats are furnished for the members of the Press and for the general public in the gallery which surrounds the building. The rich, canopied, and traceried screens which divide the Chamber from the corridor are executed in oak, glazed with ornamental lead lights. Niches are provided in four of these screens for busts of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. The gallery has a guard-rail of rich wrought iron-work. Somewhat above the apex of the arcade, and starting from a stone cornice, rises the dome, which is constructed of iron ribs and timber filling-in, and is built of two thicknesses to avoid the sun's heat, and also to afford an extraction chamber for ventilation. The dome, which is 61 feet 6 inches above the floor of the Chamber, is surmounted by an oaken lantern, the top of which is 81 feet 6 inches from the floor. This lantern both lights and ventilates the Chamber. The exterior of the dome is covered with lead. The interior is panelled by massive oak ribs, traceried lunettes, and contains twelve three-light clerestory windows; the centre lights are filled with figure subjects representing the cardinal virtues. The decorations of the panels immediately above these

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windows depict the industries of the first twenty-four of the City Guilds, with their arms above in the lunettes. The panels on either side of the windows show the flowers and fruit of the months, and the signs of the zodiac. The building is lit by electricity, the dome being illuminated by an elaborately wrought and gilt pendant, and the body of the Court by groups of very rich brass standards. The corridor is lighted by twelve pendants, and the gallery by twelve brackets. Special care has been bestowed on warming and ventilating. The heating is effected by hot water, warm air chambers, and radiating tubes and valves, etc. The ventilation of the Chamber during the sitting of the Court is carried on by two large fans driven by gas engines (Blackman's propellers), one fan extracting the vitiated air, and the other driving in cool or heated currents as required. The temperature can be raised or lowered several degrees in a few minutes; but, for ordinary purposes, the building possesses sufficient natural ventilation.

The erection of the building occupied somewhat less than eighteen months, and the total cost, exclusive of the value of the site, amounted to nearly £45,000.

The Court of Common Council formally took possession of their new Chamber on October 2nd, 1884. The meeting was held at its commencement in the old Council Chamber, when Mr. Deputy Fry, the Chairman of the Guildhall Improvement Committee, addressed the Court upon the occasion, his speech being ordered to be entered on the minutes, together with that of the Lord Mayor delivered in the new Council Chamber.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Deputy Fry said:—"On searching the City Records, it is somewhat singular that we can find but very few historical entries referring to the existence of this Council Chamber. However, we have obtained this information, that it was erected about the year 1777, by the then City Architect, Mr. George Dance. Before it was built, the Common Council occupied an apartment, afterwards appropriated to the Chamberlain's Court and offices, near to the Court of Exchequer. No record exists of any inaugurating ceremony, nor can the exact date be found when the Common Council first sat in the present Chamber. But, my Lord Mayor, there is a very interesting and historical fact connected with this

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building, for I believe it is generally admitted we stand either on the site, or near the site, where the Common Council assembled to discharge their duties when, in the year 1642, Charles I came down and demanded that the five members who opposed his government should be delivered to him; but the Court refused to surrender them, raising the cry, 'Privileges of Parliament, Privileges of Parliament.' Now, my Lord Mayor, I think I may for a short time tarry awhile to recount some of the events which have transpired in this Chamber during nearly one hundred years. In this Chamber have been presented addresses to royal and distinguished persons; in this Chamber have been voted the honorary freedom of this ancient City, an honour much coveted, and, when possessed, much appreciated — to Emperors, Kings, Princes, Potentates, Warriors, Statesmen, Patriots, Philanthropists, Explorers, Discoverers—a host of noble men whose names are written in the annals of fame, and whose deeds make up some of the brightest chapters in our national history. In this Chamber have been inaugurated schemes of great public improvement, involving an expenditure of no less a sum than nine and a-half millions of money—I wish that to be noted—for street and public improvement—nine and a-half millions of money. Here provision has been made for the erection of lodgings for the labouring classes, for which has been voted £105,000. Here has a great crowning labour been completed in the attainment of the noble object—the securing of open spaces for the recreation of the public, and for which has been granted a sum amounting to £316,000; and here, too, have been fostered and supported those great Charities which are the glory and boast of this old England of ours—Almshouses, £53,055; Asylums, £4,318; Cathedrals, Churches and Chapels, £7,426; Dispensaries, £4,780; Hospitals, £25,224; Infirmaries, £2,997; Sufferers by Fire, £4,935; Schools, £435,147; and Societies for the removal and relief of poverty and distress, £145,356; making a total for these noble objects of a sum not less than £683,238."

The Deputy concluded by inviting the Court to take possession of their new Chamber, and it was unanimously resolved that, "The Court do now proceed to the new Council Chamber, and that the same be henceforth the Chamber of this Court."

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On the re-assembling of the members in the new building, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Prebendary Whittington, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, and a suitable address was delivered by the Right Hon. Sir Robert N. Fowler, Bart., Lord Mayor, after which the Court proceeded with the business of the day.

On the recommendation of the special Guildhall Improvement Committee, it was unanimously resolved that a medal should be struck to commemorate the erection of the new Council Chamber.

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PLATE XI.

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ADMISSION OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES TO THE FREEDOM, 1885.

Obv. Head of Prince Albert Victor to right within a wreath of roses, shamrocks, and thistles. Legend: H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR EDWARD OF WALES. BORN JANUARY 8TH, 1864.

Rev. The Chamberlain offering the right hand of fellowship to Prince Albert Victor, and holding in his left hand a casket containing the copy of the City Freedom. Behind is a draped table bearing the City sword and mace, at which the Lord Mayor stands in his robes of office. On the left, the Princess of Wales, standing, holding a bouquet, and, on the right, the Prince of Wales, also standing, with a partly-opened roll in his left hand. Legend: RECEIVING THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON, JUNE 29TH, 1885. In the exergue, the City arms with supporters, crest, and motto.

Plate XI. No. 20. *Engraved by* GEORGE G. ADAMS, F.S.A. Size 3 in.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, and Earl of Athlone, K.G., the eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and heir-prospective to the throne, was born on January 8th, 1864, at Frogmore House. On the anniversary of his parents' wedding-day, March 10th, he was baptized in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, the Queen herself handing the babe to the Archbishop (Longley) and naming him. After leaving the nursery Prince "Eddie," as he was called, was, in 1871, with his younger brother, Prince George, placed under the care of the Rev. J. N. Dalton, at that time curate of Whippingham, near Osborne. In 1877 the two princes were sent on board the "Britannia," to go through the

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usual course of instruction given to naval cadets. Two years later, in August, 1879, they embarked on board H.M.S. "Bacchante," captain Lord Charles Scott, for a seventeen months' cruise, during which they visited Gibraltar, Sicily, and the West Indian Islands. After a short stay at home, the two princes, now rated as midshipmen, were sent on a brief cruise with the Channel Reserve Squadron round the coasts of England and Ireland. Finally, on September 14th, 1880, they started on a two years' cruise round the world, touching first at Buenos Ayres, and then at Falkland Islands, and thence eastward to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, visiting Shanghai, Hong Kong, and Singapore, and returning by way of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. Here their stay was prolonged, and after an absence of nearly two years they reached the Solent without accident.

In 1883 Prince Albert Victor, now in his nineteenth year, entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, occupying rooms in Neville's Court, Mr. Dalton accompanying him as tutor. He remained for nearly the full period of three years at the University, and left it with the honorary degree of LL.D., which it is customary to bestow on princes of the royal family.

Prince Albert Victor attained his majority in the year 1885, and, on the 8th of January, the Court of Common Council resolved that an address of congratulation should be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, and compliments of congratulation to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, upon this happy occasion. It was further resolved that similar compliments of congratulation should be presented to Prince Albert Victor, and that he should be requested to take upon him the Freedom of the City, to which he was entitled by patrimony. At a special Court of Common Council, held on June 29th, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales, attended at the Guildhall. In reply to the address of congratulation presented by the Corporation, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales responded as follows :—

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen of the City of London,

The Princess of Wales and my son join with me in thanking you very sincerely for your address of congratulation on this most interesting occasion,

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when, by the attainment of his majority, my son enters into the enjoyment of those high privileges to which he is by birth entitled, and the important responsibilities which they entail, none of which he values more highly than those of the Freedom of our great and ancient metropolis. We devoutly pray with you that it may please the Almighty to direct him in his walk through life, and to keep him in His merciful care and protection."

The formal admission of Prince Albert Victor by patrimony in the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers to the freedom of the City of London was then proceeded with. The Prince, having made the usual declaration, was addressed by the Chamberlain in these words:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

It has been a custom of this ancient Corporation, much honoured in the observance, to bestow its Honorary Freedom on royal, noble and distinguished personages, who have been pleased to accept the same; but in the present instance, as in that of your Royal father and his brothers, no gift of the Freedom could be conferred, inasmuch as they, as well as your Royal Highness, were born fully entitled by patrimony to the Freedom of this City, by virtue of descent from the beloved and deeply-lamented citizen, the late Prince Consort.

No freeman could come claiming descent from a worthier ancestor. Passed from us, but not forgotten by us, his character is now the property of history, and we may freely speak, as we should not have been justified in speaking during his lifetime, or in the presence of the living, of one gifted with every princely grace and accomplishment, crowned with every personal and civic virtue:

> Who reverenced his conscience as a king;
> Whose glory was redressing human wrong;
> Who spoke no slander, no, nor listened to it;
> Who loved one only, and who clave to her,
> . . . . . .
> Wearing the white flower of a blameless life.

Recording your name on the civic roll, I am reminded that, in common with your Royal father, you bear, in addition to the name of Albert, one greatly honoured in our civic history—Edward, the name of the Royal

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Confessor, who founded our City's laws and conferred rights of self-government, of which we are jealous, and which have been exercised (with one brief interval only) to this day; Edward of Cressy, the bravest of our Plantagenet princes; and Edward, the last king of that name, who endowed our City with the splendid foundations of Christ's, of Bethlehem, of Bridewell, and of St. Thomas's Hospitals.

There are exceptional circumstances in this day's proceedings, to which I may be permitted briefly to refer. On the occasion of your late lamented uncle, Prince Leopold, taking up his Freedom, it was my pleasure to point out to him that the occasion was unique, inasmuch as no other instance could be found of *all* the sons of a reigning sovereign recording themselves as citizens of London. This day's proceedings are in another sense equally unique, as there is no precedent of a son of a Prince of Wales taking upon himself the Freedom in his father's lifetime.

But I must not detain your Royal Highness, as other agreeable occupations await you, and I hasten to express in the name of his Lordship in the chair, his brethren the Aldermen, and every Member of this Court, and I may add, I am sure, of every fair spectator of this ceremonial, a fervent hope and prayer that health and happiness may attend you, as a Prince of the Royal House, as a Sailor, as a Soldier, and as a citizen; and that your life may be spared to assume, though at a far distant day, the high position which we trust you are destined to occupy, in succeeding to a throne, now the safest in the world, because securely based on the heart-felt affections of a devoted, free, and loyal people.

And now, in accordance with custom, I tender to your Royal Highness the right hand of fellowship as a citizen of London, and present to you the copy of your Freedom, enclosed in a casket which has been prepared for its reception by order of this Honourable Court."

To which His Royal Highness replied:—

"My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen,

On taking up the Freedom of the City of London, to which, as you observe I am by patrimony entitled, it would be unnatural if I failed to be conscious

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of feelings of very especial pride and pleasure. For it must always be a subject for legitimate pride to any freeman who presents himself before the Chamberlain of London to claim this privilege, when he is able to dwell in memory upon the worthy deeds and character of his immediate ancestors; and what you have just said regarding my father the Prince of Wales, and my revered grandfather the lamented Prince Consort, cannot but stir within me the liveliest desire to emulate their bright examples in all that may conduce to the welfare of our common country.

You tell me, too, that the old English name which I have inherited from my father and from the Duke of Kent, the father of Her Majesty the Queen, has awakened in your minds reminiscences of the founders of your civic laws, and of others of my ancestors who have borne that name in the far-off past. The great Edwardian period of English history to which you have alluded, and the deeds therein achieved by your forefathers as well as by mine—the consequences of which remain with us to this present day—are part and parcel of that heritage which all the members of the English-speaking race throughout the world are proud to share.

Though, therefore, it is not without awe that I follow your bidding, and look forward upon the future, yet I think that we may contemplate the chapters of our history that still remain to be written, full of a well-grounded hope, as we stand within the walls of the Guildhall of the City of London, on the very hearth of that municipal life and freedom of which I have seen so many vigorous off-shoots and worthy descendants in other lands occupied by British subjects beyond the seas. With them, as with us, municipal institutions and civic organisations are the foundations of that personal and political liberty and local self-government which to members of our race are as natural and necessary as the air we breathe. Having, then, seen somewhat of the healthy growth and development of that germ which our fathers first planted in the soil upon which we stand to-day, it is with no ordinary feelings that here in this City of London, the nerve centre, as it were, of our trade and national life, whose intricate network is woven over the surface of the globe, I am about to receive from and extend to the Lord Mayor the right hand of fellowship as a citizen of this great metropolis.

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My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen :—I thank the Corporation for the handsome casket which contains the legal attestation of my enrolment as your fellow-citizen. As often as I look upon it I shall be reminded no less of the duties than of the privileges which the possession of that franchise entails."

The Company then proceeded to the Guildhall, which had been floored and carpeted, and converted into a banqueting hall. Opposite the Wellington Memorial, at the southern side of the hall, on a platform several feet from the ground and under a large canopy, was the royal table. The Lord Mayor presided, having on his right hand the Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, the Princess Louise, Prince George and the Duke of Cambridge ; and on his left the Lady Mayoress, the Prince of Wales, and the Turkish Ambassador.

During the *déjeûner* the bands of the Honourable Artillery Company played a selection of music. Before the repast was finished, the Lord Mayor rose to propose the first toast—" The Health of Her Majesty the Queen," and afterwards " The Health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." Both toasts were drunk amid enthusiastic applause. The Prince of Wales briefly replied, and the Lord Mayor next proposed " The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." To this the Duke of Cambridge replied. The Lord Mayor lastly proposed " The Health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales." The toast was drank upstanding, while the band played the National Anthem. Prince Albert Victor replied: " My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you most heartily for the very kind way in which you have drunk my health as the Junior Citizen of London. I shall long remember this day, and the cordial greeting which you have given me and my parents in this most historic hall. I thank you again most kindly." The Prince of Wales proposed " The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London," to which the Lord Mayor responded.

Afterwards the committee conducted the royal party to a reception room facing the library, and after staying a short time their Royal Highnesses left the Guildhall amid the cheers of the assembled guests and of a large crowd which filled the Guildhall yard. The sun shone brightly and the bells of St. Lawrence Jewry pealed forth merrily as the carriages drove off.

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COLONIAL AND INDIAN RECEPTION, 1886.

Obv. A shield charged with the Royal arms, and ensigned with the Royal crown, behind which is the Union Jack. From behind the crown issue rays of glory. Suspended by chains hanging from the back of the Royal shield are three other shields, intended to represent India and the Colonies, surmounting two flags. On a riband below is the motto:—UNITY, PEACE, CONCORD. The whole device below the crown is in front of an ermine-lined mantle. Legend: TO COMMEMORATE THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN RECEPTION AT THE GUILDHALL, LONDON, 1886.

Rev. Interior of the Guildhall. On the left a branch of bay, surmounted by the City mace; on the right a branch of bay, surmounted by the City sword. In the exergue, a shield of the arms of the City of London, with a riband containing the City motto.

Plate XI. No. 21. *Engraved by* ELKINGTON & Co. Size, 3 in.

FOLLOWING the Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, and the Health Exhibition in 1884, the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was held at South Kensington in 1886. The Exhibition was opened by H.M. the Queen in State, on May 4th. Alighting at the Colonial Hall, Her Majesty was conducted through the Indian Hall and Court, and then entered the Albert Hall, where the inaugural ceremony took place.

During the next six months the Exhibition was visited by 5,550,749 persons; and it was closed without public ceremony on November 10th. It attracted a large and distinguished gathering of princes and personages of high rank and station, from the British possessions, Colonies, and dependencies.

On the 18th February, 1886, the Court of Common Council passed the following resolution: "That in view of the approaching visit of our Colonial and

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Indian brethren to this country, it is expedient that this Corporation do recognise the occasion, and that a special Ward Committee be appointed to consider and report as to the best manner of doing this, thereby cementing the bond of union between this country and her Colonies and her Indian Empire." In pursuance of this resolution, the Committee brought up a report to the Court expressing their opinion that the visit to this country of the Colonial and Indian representatives would be, so far as the Corporation was concerned, most appropriately recognised by a service in St. Paul's Cathedral, at which the Lord Mayor and Corporation should attend in State, and by a reception and ball to be given in the Guildhall. A subsequent report presented by the Committee on the 20th May was agreed to by the Court, enabling them to make and carry out the necessary arrangements.

Sunday, June 20th, being the first day of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign, was selected for the service in St. Paul's Cathedral, and all details were arranged by the Committee in conference with Canon Gregory, who acted for the Dean of St. Paul's. The seats under the dome and in the transepts were reserved for those holding cards, and the general public were admitted to the nave. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs attended in State, and were received by the Reception Committee. The congregation filled the whole available space, and an imposing gathering from all parts of Her Majesty's vast dominions was the result. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Rev. H. Scott Holland, M.A., Canon in residence.

The reception and ball in the Guildhall took place on Friday, June 25th, when invitations were issued for an assembly of upwards of 4,500 persons. The company honouring the Corporation with their presence included upwards of a thousand of Her Majesty's Colonial and Indian subjects, a considerable number of members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, together with representatives of foreign courts, of various municipalities and other public bodies, and of trade and commerce in the several wards of the City.

The Committee, in bringing their labours to a conclusion, felt that the occasion was peculiarly fitted to rank among those commemorated by the striking of a medal, and their recommendation to this effect was unanimously approved by the Court of Common Council.

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COMMEMORATION OF THE JUBILEE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, 1887.

Obv. Profile busts of Queen Victoria, crowned, to left, representing her Majesty at the dates of her accession to the throne and of the Jubilee of her reign. To left, a spray of laurel. Legend: VICTORIA REGINA IMPERATRIX. 1837. 1887.

Rev. Britannia standing in a triumphal car emblazoned with the arms of England, and holding attributes in both hands. The car is drawn by two lions, led by a genius, holding in his right hand the torch of progress. On the right of the car is Justice; on the left is a figure symbolical of the wisdom of the nation, carrying a mirror with a serpent entwined round it, and a globe representing Britannia's extended sway. Legend: ANNUS JUBILAEUS 1887. In the exergue, the City arms, crest, supporters, and motto.

Plate XII. No. 22. *Engraved by* A. SCHARFF. Size 3 in.

THE Corporation of London had the high honour of welcoming Her Majesty Queen Victoria to their ancient Guildhall shortly after her accession to the throne. This event, and other important occasions on which Her Majesty honoured the Citizens by her presence amongst them, have been fully described in the foregoing pages. Her Majesty having so closely identified herself with the great modern works which the Corporation have undertaken and successfully completed, for the most part within the period of her long and glorious reign, it was but fitting that the Corporation of London should heartily join in the general rejoicings on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. Before recording the special part which the Corporation took in the observance of the interesting event, it may be well to briefly describe the national celebration and thanksgiving service.

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Jubilee Day, June 21st, was a day of perfect sunshine, and was observed as a national holiday. Houses and streets were everywhere decorated, and the demonstrations of loyalty and personal affection to the Queen were universal. On the previous day Her Majesty had journeyed from Windsor to Buckingham Palace, where she received the special envoys who had come to present the congratulations of their respective sovereigns. On the morning of the 21st the Queen, accompanied by her children and grandchildren, and attended by a number of foreign sovereigns or their representatives, went in state from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, where a special Jubilee Service was held. The procession from the Palace to the Abbey was a gorgeous pageant, probably never equalled in this country. The interior of the Abbey had been completely transformed, so as to afford the largest possible amount of sitting accommodation. At either end, that is to say, above the altar, and at the western end of the choir, were two immense galleries crowded with people. On either side of the nave were galleries filled with naval and military officers and their wives. On the floor in the nave were the judges, the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common Councilmen, and a large number of distinguished personages. The choir was reserved for minor potentates, and for the attendants of the kings and princes, these sovereigns being seated within the rails of the sacrarium. Between the sacrarium and the choir was a daïs, with the coronation chair in the centre. On the right of the chair were seats for the princes who accompanied Her Majesty, and seats for the princesses on the left. On one side of the daïs were members of the House of Lords, on the other members of the House of Commons; while above the peers was a diplomatic gallery where a most dazzling exhibition of classes and orders could be seen. The Abbey, with the exception of the choir and the sacrarium, was full at ten o'clock, and presented a most brilliant sight, which will never be forgotten by those who saw it. The royal children who composed the first procession arrived soon after ten. The Indian princes, who formed a magnificent group blazing in diamonds, came about eleven. Among the royal personages placed in the sacrarium were the Sultaneh of Persia, Prince Komatsu of Japan, and other Eastern princes.. The royal visitors also included the blind King of Saxony and the Queen of Hawaii.

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Upon her arrival Her Majesty took her seat on the coronation chair, and Lord Lathom and Lord Mount-Edgecumbe placed the robes of state on her shoulders. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Westminster officiated at the service, assisted by a choir of 300 voices.

On the night of Jubilee Day most of the houses in the principal thoroughfares in London were illuminated, in some instances with remarkable effect. Displays of the same kind were more or less general throughout the country. On most of the hills and beacons from north to south, and east to west, bonfires were lighted and kept blazing till daylight.

The Court of Common Council resolved, so early as November, 1886, "that this Court do commemorate the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign, and that the Committee for carrying this into execution be a Committee of the whole Court." As the first result of their deliberations a loyal and dutiful address was presented to Her Majesty the Queen, on 9th May, 1887, as follows:—

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

The humble, loyal, and dutiful address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, respectfully approach Your Majesty with the sincerest sentiments of loyalty and attachment.

We hail with rejoicing the forthcoming completion of the fiftieth year of Your Majesty's beneficent and enlightened reign, and we gratefully remember and humbly acknowledge the countless national advantages which, under Divine Providence, have, during the past half century been vouchsafed to our beloved country.

We look forward with renewed hope and confidence to the still further development of the arts and influences of peace and civilization, fostered and encouraged as they have ever been by the wisdom and virtues of which Your Majesty is so bright an example.

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We humbly pray that the Giver of all good may continue to Your Majesty, to Your Royal Family, and to the vast Empire beneath your sway, those blessings which have hitherto been so mercifully and so abundantly bestowed.

Signed by order of the Court,

JOHN B. MONCKTON,

Town Clerk."

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to reply as follows:—

"I thank you sincerely for your renewed assurances of loyalty and attachment to my throne and person.

It gives me great satisfaction in looking back on the past history of my reign, to recall how much its prosperity is owing, under God, to the sound sense and good feeling of my subjects, and to the sympathy which has united the throne and the people.

I trust that, by Divine blessing, this cordial sympathy may continue unbroken, and that I shall always find, as heretofore, your ancient and illustrious Corporation, in common with all my faithful subjects, zealous in every public and private effort to promote the happiness and welfare of the realm."

On the 26th May following the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor informed the Court that Her Majesty the Queen passed through the City on Saturday, the 14th instant, on her way to inaugurate the People's Palace at Mile End. That in accordance with ancient custom he had attended, as Lord Mayor, to receive Her Majesty on her arrival at the City Boundary at Holborn Bars, and accompanied by the Sheriffs, four Aldermen, and the Remembrancer, had escorted her through the City. The Queen, on her return journey, was graciously pleased to honour himself and the Corporation by giving a visit to the Mansion House, where the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and other members of the Corporation were assembled to assist the Lady Mayoress and himself in receiving Her Majesty and the members of the Royal Family by whom she was accompanied, and on her departure was graciously pleased to express her great satisfaction with the proceedings of the day.

It was next decided that the Court should contribute £5,000 towards the cost of the Imperial Institute.

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It was also agreed that the Queen's Jubilee should be further celebrated by a Reception and Ball to be held in the Guildhall, at which Her Majesty the Queen, the members of the Royal Family, and such foreign sovereigns as might be in England at the time should be invited to be present. After consultation with the Prince of Wales, Tuesday, June 28th, was fixed for the occasion. Invitations were issued to the number of 5,392, and were accepted by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the other members of the Royal Family, together with all the foreign sovereigns and other royal and distinguished personages who were visiting this country. The actual number of guests was found to be 4,646, and, notwithstanding the difficulties inseparable from the assembling of such a large number of persons, and the peculiar circumstances of the Reception (the chief of these being an unprecedented gathering of royal personages), the marked success of the evening was apparent throughout.

The Corporation also decided to provide an entertainment in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee to the children in the Freemen's Orphan School at Brixton, and to the inmates of the London Almshouses. The entertainment took place on Friday, July 15th, and included a dinner for the alms folk, together with tea and refreshments for the children, and in the evening a concert in the dining hall. Each of the children received a bronze Jubilee medal, a new shilling, and books; and gifts equally acceptable were provided for the aged inmates of the Almshouses.

Her Majesty's visit to the City has been pictorially recorded in tapestry, and forms the subject of the fourth panel in the Saloon at the Mansion House, designed and executed by the Windsor Tapestry Works, an order having been given by the Corporation to the extent of £1,000 for the purpose of assisting that important undertaking. In commemoration of Her Majesty's visit to the Mansion House, the honour of a baronetcy was conferred upon the Right Hon. Sir Reginald Hanson, Lord Mayor, and the honour of knighthood upon each of the Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Isaacs and Lieut.-Col. Alfred Kirby.

It was also referred to the Library Committee to superintend the execution of a medal as a suitable memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

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PLATE XII.

22.

23.

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700TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAYORALTY, 1889.

Obv. Two circular compartments, with ornamental borders, opening into each other. In the left, head of Richard I, three quarters to right, with the words, RICHARD I. 1189, below; in the right, head of Queen Victoria, with crown and veil to left, and underneath, the words VICTORIA 1889. Above and below are two medallions. In the upper are seven intertwined circles (emblematic of seven centuries); in the lower the figure of St. George and the Dragon. Legend, in Gothic letters: TO COMMEMORATE THE 700TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MAYORALTY OF THE CITY OF LONDON, MDCCCLXXXIX.

Rev. St. Michael, with aureole, standing, his helmet and spear at his feet, presenting to London with his right hand the City sceptre. From his right arm is suspended a shield of the City arms, on his left hangs the Mayoralty collar, and in his left hand is the Sword of State. London is seated on a cornucopiæ, with her left hand extended to receive the sceptre, and holding with her right the purse, keys and cap of dignity, which she has already received. Above is the Royal crown, shedding refulgent rays, and in the background are the towers of Westminster Abbey, Cleopatra's Needle and St. Paul's Cathedral. Below is the Tower of London, with the Mansion House and Temple Bar on the left, and old London Bridge with shipping on the right. In the exergue, 1189–1889.

Plate XII. No. 23. *Engraved by* ALEXANDER KIRKWOOD & SON. Size, 3 in.

THE history of the government of the City of London may be traced back to at least two centuries before the Norman Conquest. In A.D. 886, King Alfred, our great law-giver, appointed Ethelred, his son-in-law, Alderman of the City of London. The holders of this important office of Alderman exercised in other parts of the country the

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functions of shire and county governors; and it is therefore probable that, from very early times, the organisation of the City of London was similar to, if not identical with, that of a county or shire. That the City was in possession of a complete form of civic government at the time of the Norman Conquest is evident from the Charter granted to the citizens by William I in 1066. In this document, which is still preserved among the City records at Guildhall, the King grants no new constitution or privileges, but confirms the citizens in those which they had enjoyed in the time of Edward the Confessor. The Bishop and the Port-reeve, to whom the Charter is addressed, were then the chief authorities in the City. The position of Port-reeve, or Port-gerefa, closely resembled that of the Shire-reeve, or Sheriff, of a county, although in some important respects their duties differed. According to an ancient book, preserved among the archives of the City, the title of Mayor was first given to the chief governor of the City in A.D. 1189, the first year of the reign of King Richard I. The statement is as follows:—"In the same year (1 Richard I) Henry Fitz-Eylwin, of Londenestane, was made Mayor of London, and was the first Mayor of the City, and continued to be such Mayor to the end of his life, that is to say, for nearly five-and-twenty years." The transformation in the mode of the City's government, from its Anglo-Saxon constitution to that of a French commune, was completed two years later. On the 8th October, 1191, during the absence of Richard I, his brother John, with the aid of the citizens, deposed Longchamp. In return for the services of the citizens, John and the assembled barons granted, or perhaps confirmed, to the City of London a form of government known as a Commune or "Communia." The citizens, in their turn, swore fealty to Richard, and recognised the title of John as heir to the throne in the event of his brother dying childless.

The appointment of Mayor was at first in the hands of the King. In 1215 John granted to the citizens, by Charter, the right annually to elect a Mayor. This right was frequently interfered with during many subsequent reigns. For some real or pretended offence the King would deprive the citizens of their Mayor, and take the City into his own hands. On these occasions a Custos, or Warden, was temporarily appointed in the place of the

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deposed Mayor. The citizens rarely recovered their rights without the payment of large sums of money to the Crown.

The nomination of Mayor has now, for some centuries, been in the hands of the whole body of the Livery assembled in Common Hall. The Livery return two Aldermen who are duly qualified by reason of having served the office of Sheriff, and of these the Court of Aldermen selects one, it being usual for the two senior Aldermen who have not passed the Chair to be returned, the senior of these being usually elected. The title of Lord Mayor, as applied to the head of the City, is founded upon the Charter granted by Edward III to the City in 1354. On the demise of the Sovereign the Lord Mayor is summoned to attend the Privy Council, and signs the proclamation of the successor to the throne. He also acts as chief butler at coronations, retaining as his fee the cup which he presents to the King. The Lord Mayor takes precedence within the City of London of every subject of the Crown, including princes of the blood. No troops are permitted to pass through the City without having first obtained the leave of the Lord Mayor. The password of the Tower is also sent to the Lord Mayor every quarter under the Sovereign's sign-manual. The Lord Mayor is *ex-officio* the head of the Lieutenancy of the City of London, and chairman of the Thames Conservancy, as well as a trusteee of St. Paul's Cathedral, and a visitor of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

In early times the Lord Mayor exercised, personally, nearly the whole body of judicial and executive power, but many of these duties have long been delegated to various officers, the Chamberlain, Coroner, Judge of the Mayor's Court, etc. Before reaching his high office, the Lord Mayor must obtain the suffrages of his fellow-citizens on at least three occasions, viz: on his election as Alderman by the rate-payers of the ward which he represents; on election by the Livery to the office of Sheriff; and, finally, on his nomination by the same body and election by the Court of Aldermen to the office of Lord Mayor. He must also be a Liveryman, and was formerly obliged to be of the Livery of one of the "Twelve" or "Great" Livery Companies. This restriction was abolished in the middle of the last century. The household of the Lord Mayor, in former times, consisted of nearly forty officers, in addition to the

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State servants. Of these officials none now survive except the Sword-bearer, the Common Crier (who, with the City Marshal, form the present household), and the Coroner.

Each Lord Mayor receives from the Corporation out of the City's cash the sum of £10,000; but so many and so great are the claims upon him, arising from the very high and responsible public position he holds, that he expends a much larger sum than this during his year of office. One of the chief functions of the Lord Mayor is that of being the dispenser of public and international hospitality, which for many years has almost exclusively devolved upon the Corporation of London. Whatever Government may be in power, the Corporation is continually looked to to represent, not merely the City, but the Nation, in this most important respect. The Lord Mayor also fulfils a most important duty as the acknowledged public almoner in all cases of great public calamity, both abroad and at home. During a period of twenty years, namely, from 1872 to 1892, the Lord Mayor has raised, by means of funds organised at the Mansion House, no less a sum than £2,117,018 19*s.* 2*d.*

The year 1889 brought with it the 700th Anniversary of the institution, under its present title, of the Mayoralty of London, and the Corporation decided to commemorate the event in an appropriate manner. On the 24th March, 1887, the Court of Common Council resolved—

"That it be referred to the Library Committee to examine such records of the Corporation, or deposited elsewhere, as bear upon the history of London from the earliest times, with a view to the preparation of a work showing the pre-eminent position occupied by the City of London, and the important function it exercised in the shaping and making of England.

That the distinctive feature of the work should be its record of the lives and deeds of those remarkable men who have filled in succession through seven long centuries the highest civic office to which it is possible to attain, and it should show how, at many of the most critical periods of our history, the influence of London and its Lord Mayors has turned the scale in favour of those liberties of which we are so justly proud; and that it be an instruction to the Library Committee to proceed in the preparation of the work, which it is proposed to divide into seven sections, each representing a century."

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On the 11th July, 1889, the Library Committee reported, recommending the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £1,000 in the production of a work, in two volumes, illustrating, so far as may be from the City's own archives, the various points in the reference. This report was agreed to by the Common Council, and the Library Committee placed the work in the hands of Dr. R. R. Sharpe, the Records' Clerk. The work, which bears the title "London and the Kingdom," is now rapidly approaching completion.

At their meeting on the 11th July, 1889, the Court of Common Council also approved a report of the Library Committee, recommending that a medal should be struck to commemorate the 700th Anniversary of the Mayoralty of the City of London.

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PLATE XIII.

24.

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RECEPTION OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY, 1891.

Obv. Bust of H.I.M. the German Emperor, in the uniform of the Garde du Cuirassier, side by side with a bust of the Empress, both three-quarters to right with heads turned fully to right. Legend: GULIELMUS II IMPERATOR ET REX.

Rev. The City of London standing, wearing a helmet surmounted by a dragon, resting her right hand upon a low throne, on which is seated Germania, and pointing with her left hand to the shipping in the river Thames. On her left, resting against a stone balustrade, is a shield bearing the arms, crest, supporters, and motto of the City of London. Germania holds a sword in her left hand, her right hand resting on a shield bearing the arms of Germany. In the foreground to the right is the British lion peacefully reclining; and below, at the foot of the throne, are two doves, with the date, JULY 10TH, 1891. Behind the balustrade to the right are masts of ships, and, to the left, St. Paul's Cathedral.

Plate XIII. No. 24. *Engraved by* ELKINGTON & Co. Size, 3 in.

WILLIAM II, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, grandson of William I, King of Prussia, and the first Emperor of Germany, and son of the Emperor and King Frederick III, was born at Berlin, on January 27th, 1859. His mother, the Dowager-Empress Frederick, was Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland. He succeeded to the Imperial throne on the lamented death of his father, in June, 1888. As a grandson of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Emperor is strongly attached to the English Court, and has evinced a great regard for England and its people. It was, therefore, with general pleasure that the news was received, in 1891, of the intention of his Imperial

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Majesty to pay a formal visit to this country. Upon the earliest definite announcement of his projected visit the Court of Common Council resolved, on April 9th, 1891, "that in the event of his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor visiting this country, an invitation be conveyed to his Majesty asking that he would allow the Corporation the honour of presenting to him, in the Guildhall, an address of welcome in a suitable gold box, and that the Lord Mayor be requested to take the necessary steps accordingly." A committee was at the same time appointed to make the requisite arrangements for the presentation of the address in the Library, to be followed by a *déjeûner* in the Guildhall. A substantial contribution was also voted by the Court to be expended in suitably decorating the Wards on the line of route of the Imperial and Royal procession.

The Right Hon. Joseph Savory, Lord Mayor, having placed himself in communication with the proper authorities, it was finally arranged that the Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the Empress, would honour the Corporation by his presence in Guildhall, on Friday, July 10th.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and nearly all the other members of the Royal Family, also accepted invitations to be present on the occasion. With a view to provide accommodation for as many guests and visitors as possible, a temporary gallery was erected at the east end of the hall; and a pavilion was built over the Guildhall yard to accommodate a thousand spectators of the arrival and departure of the Imperial and Royal guests. Upon the arrival of the Imperial and Royal party at the Guildhall, they were received at the porch by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and a deputation of the special Reception Committee, by whom they were conducted into the Library. The address of the Court of Common Council was then read by the Recorder, and afterwards presented in the gold casket, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, to his Imperial and Royal Majesty. The address was in the following terms:—

"To his Imperial and Royal Majesty the German Emperor and King of Prussia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR IMPERIAL AND ROYAL MAJESTY,

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in

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Common Council assembled, desire to offer to your Imperial Majesty our most respectful and sincere welcome on the auspicious occasion of your honouring the City of London with a visit. The arrival of your Imperial Majesty in this country, the kinsman and guest of our beloved Queen, is to us a happy augury of a firm and lasting continuance of the friendly and affectionate relations that have so long and so intimately subsisted between the two Nations, to the inestimable advantage of the peace and prosperity of the world and the general interests of civilization; and we earnestly pray that this happy unanimity may for all time prevail. We rejoice also to welcome to our City Her Imperial and Royal Majesty the Empress and Queen, and to assure Her Majesty how heartily we appreciate her presence amongst us. We pray that your Imperial and Royal Majesty may long be spared to reign over a loyal, united, and prosperous people.

Signed by order of the Court, JOHN B. MONCKTON,
Town Clerk."

To which his Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to reply:—

"I thank you with many thanks, and I hope that the Mayor and Corporation of London will always enjoy all the progress and prosperity it can have under the glorious and peaceful reign of Queen Victoria, my beloved grandmother." After the usual presentations their Imperial Majesties and the Royal guests were conducted to a *déjeûner* prepared in the Guildhall. At the close of the *déjeûner* the Lord Mayor proposed the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and afterwards that of the German Emperor and King of Prussia.

His Imperial Majesty replied as follows:

"MY LORD,

Receive my most heartfelt thanks for the warm welcome from the citizens of this ancient and noble metropolis. I beg that your Lordship will kindly transmit the expression of my feelings to those in whose name you have spoken. I have always felt at home in this lovely country, being the grandson of a Queen whose name will ever be remembered as a noble character, and a lady great in the wisdom of her counsels, and whose reign

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has conferred lasting blessings on England. Moreover, the same blood runs in English and German veins. Following the example of my grandfather and my ever-lamented father, I shall always, as far as it is in my power, maintain the historical friendship between these our two nations, which, as your Lordship mentioned, have so often been seen side by side in defence of liberty and justice. I feel encouraged in my task when I see that wise and capable men, such as are gathered here, do justice to the earnestness and honesty of my intentions.

My aim is, above all, the maintenance of peace. For peace alone can give the confidence which is necessary to the healthy development of science, of art, and of trade. Only so long as peace reigns are we at liberty to bestow our earnest thoughts upon the great problems, the solution of which in fairness and equity I consider the most prominent duty of our time. You may therefore rest assured that I shall continue to do my best to maintain and constantly to increase, the good relations between Germany and the other nations, and that I shall always be found ready to unite with you and them in a common labour for peaceful progress, friendly intercourse, and the advancement of civilization. I beg to propose the health of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London."

The Corporation subsequently received the gratifying announcement that Her Majesty had determined to confer the honour of a baronetcy upon the Right Hon. Joseph Savory, Lord Mayor, and the honour of knighthood upon each of the Sheriffs, William Farmer and Augustus H. G. Harris, Esquires. In accordance with the recommendation of the special Reception Committee, the Court of Common Council resolved that a suitable medal should be struck to commemorate the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, as an event of the highest political importance.

The Marquess of Salisbury, addressing the Lord Mayor upon a later occasion, and alluding to this reception, said,—"I believe you may search the records of this City for many years past, and not find an event so interesting, so important, and so pregnant with good, and so calculated to shed so much credit on all who were concerned in it, as the reception of the German Emperor in this City."

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MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK, 1893.

Obv. Busts of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York, to the left. Legend: MARRIAGE OF T.R.H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

Rev. The bride and bridegroom in a chariot drawn by two horses, and attended by Cupid, are received by the City of London, who holds in her right hand a cornucopiæ, and, in her left, an address of welcome. Beside the figure of the City, and supported by a balustrade, is a shield, charged with the arms of the City of London. In the background, on the right, are masts of shipping, and, on the left, a triumphal arch with banners, bearing the monogram G M, and inscribed FELICITAS, through which is seen St. Paul's Cathedral. In the exergue, 6TH JULY, 1893.

Plate XIV. No. 25. *Engraved by* GEORGE G. ADAMS, F.S.A. Size, 3 in.

PRINCE George of Wales, subsequently Duke of York, was born at Marlborough House on 3rd June, 1865. The first eighteen years of his life were spent in the closest companionship with his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. Their home, during the greater part of their early boyhood, was at Sandringham, where they lived almost the ordinary life of the sons of a country gentleman, broken only by periodical visits to town, to the Isle of Wight, to Copenhagen, and to Germany. The first public appearance of the two brothers was on Thanksgiving Day, an event which made a strong impression on their memories. But at a still earlier age, Prince George had appeared as the public patron of the gathering of 4,000 boys from the various naval training schools in the Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington. A break in the Sandringham home-life was caused by the Prince of Wales' departure for India in 1875, and he was sorely missed by the two boys, to whom he was a real companion.

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A happy family party gathered at Southampton to welcome his return next year, and both the Princes took part in the Thanksgiving Service for his safe arrival, held at Westminster Abbey.

In 1877, the two Princes passed the necessary examination at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and were admitted as cadets to H.M.S. "Britannia." Except that a separate sleeping-cabin was allotted to them, no mitigation of the ordinary training routine was made in the Princes' favour, at their father's express wish. They were naturally placed at first in the lowest class, but soon began to work their way up, Prince George showing a decided talent for mathematics. Two years later, both brothers passed out of the "Britannia" and went to sea in H.M.S. "Bacchante" under Lord Charles Scott. The story of their three years' cruise as midshipmen, again undergoing the whole of the customary nautical routine and training, has been well told by their tutor, the Rev. J. N. Dalton, in his "Cruise of H.M.S. Bacchante;" the tutor accompanied the ship as chaplain.

In 1883 Prince George was gazetted as midshipman to H.M.S. "Canada," his brother, the Duke of Clarence, having gone into residence at Cambridge in the same year. In his examination for a sub-lieutenantcy at the age of nineteen, he secured a first-class in seamanship, and was entered at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. He followed up this success by obtaining four first-classes out of five subjects in his final examination, and was gazetted full lieutenant on the 8th October, 1885. In January, 1886, he was appointed to the "Thunderer," and, later in the year, to the "Dreadnought." He remained with his vessel until April, 1888, when he was promoted to the "Alexandra," the flagship of his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh. On the 1st June following he was admitted by patrimony to the Freedom of the City at the Guildhall. On the 1st February, 1889, he was appointed to the "Northumberland," the flagship of the Channel squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Baird; and, a few months later, he received his first command, torpedo boat No. 79. His zeal for the duties of his profession was shown by his volunteering for extra gunnery practice on board the "Excellent;" and the ability with which he handled his vessel during the naval manœuvres was specially reported upon to the Admiralty. Prince George received, in 1890, the command of the "Thrush,"

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a large gun-boat, which was commissioned for service on the North American and West Indian stations. Next year he acted as the Queen's official representative to open the Industrial Exhibition at Jamaica, when the welcome accorded to him by all classes was most enthusiastic. The "Thrush" was paid out of commission in August, and, on the 24th of that month, the Prince was promoted to the rank of Commander in the Royal Navy. He was now enjoying a prolonged leave, during which he paid visits to the Danish Court, joined a hunting party given by the King of Sweden on the island of Hveen, visited the Queen at Balmoral, and his brother the Duke of Clarence in Ireland, where the latter's regiment was quartered. At Dublin he suffered from typhoid fever, which he was only just shaking off when the Duke of Clarence succumbed to the influenza in January, 1892, a loss which proved a most severe blow for the younger brother. At the time of his death the Duke of Clarence was betrothed to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. Prince George was now created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney; but the material change of prospects in his life did not in the least diminish his old predilection for a naval career. He shortly afterwards commissioned a new cruiser, the "Melampus," for the naval manœuvres, and, at their conclusion, was commended by the Admiral for the excellent discipline and good tone which existed under his command. When the ship was paid off the Prince went to Heidelberg for a stay of some months, during which time he was the Queen's representative at the Luther Tercentenary at Wittenberg. On the 1st January, 1893, he was gazetted as captain in the Royal Navy, a promotion equally popular in the service and outside it. The long-expected announcement of Prince George's betrothal to Princess May came on the 3rd May, 1893, and met with unanimous and hearty approval. The Royal wedding on the 6th July following was accompanied by perhaps the most general demonstration of popular applause which the century has witnessed. With a view to afford a hearty and tasteful welcome to the Royal couple during their passage through the City on their wedding-day, the Corporation voted £500 towards the expense of decorating the main thoroughfares upon a uniform and effective plan; additional sums were subscribed in the different wards of the City. The general effect thus produced was much

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more tasteful and harmonious in the City than in the West-end thoroughfares, where the decoration had been left to individuals.

The arrangements for the City's part in the day's ceremonial were entrusted by the Corporation to the City Lands Committee. The south-west side of St. Paul's Churchyard was the spot fixed upon for the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and other representatives of the Corporation to join the Royal procession; and here the City Lands Committee had erected a balcony for the members of the Common Council and their ladies. The civic procession arrived at half-past four p.m., and half-an hour later, preceded the bride and bridegroom on their way through the City amidst the cheering of the assembled crowds. The destination of the Royal couple was the terminus of the Great Eastern Railway Company at Liverpool Street, and it had been arranged that the procession should stop on its way at the Mansion House. Here the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by her three nieces and two little grandchildren, was waiting to present a bouquet to the Royal bride. This was graciously received, and amidst vociferous cheering the Duke rose in his carriage as the Lord Mayor handed him the Corporation address in a red scroll. It ran as follows:—

"To T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of York.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESSES,

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, warmly embraced the opportunity now so graciously afforded us by the passing of your Royal Highnesses through our City on the auspicious occasion of your Wedding Day, to offer our earnest and sincere congratulations and good wishes and those of the citizens of London on the happy event that has united a sailor prince, whom we rejoice to hail as a fellow citizen, with a beloved daughter of the British Nation.

We pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your marriage, and that your Royal Highnesses may be spared for very many years in ever-increasing happiness and in the firm and lasting affections of the people of this great Empire.

Signed by order of the Court,

Guildhall, July 6th." JOHN B. MONCKTON, Town Clerk.

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The Duke of York presented the Lord Mayor with the following written reply :—

"My Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London,

The Duchess of York and myself are deeply touched by the kind address you have presented to us—the first we have received on our marriage. It is an additional gratification that this first welcome should have come to us from the City of London, so rich in historic associations and the most important commercial centre of the world. We would also specially thank you for the prayer you offer up on our behalf, and we trust that strength may be given us to fulfil our duties to the people of this great Empire."

The Lord Mayor then placed in the hands of Prince George an address from himself and the Lady Mayoress, for which the Prince, in a few words, expressed his sincere thanks. Both before and after the presentation of the addresses, the carpeted path from the Mansion House to the Royal carriage was sprinkled by the children with rose petals, an act which was gracefully acknowledged by the Duchess. The procession, having been reformed, proceeded on its way amidst universal congratulations. To commemorate this auspicious event in an enduring form the Corporation delegated to the Library Committee the execution of a suitable medal.

Shortly afterwards, the Corporation were gratified with the announcement that the honour of a Baronetcy had been conferred upon the Right Hon. Stuart Knill, Lord Mayor, and that of Knighthood upon each of the Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Renals, and Mr. Alderman Walter Wilkin.

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PLATE XIV.

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RECEPTION OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF DENMARK, 1893.

Obv. Busts of H.M. King Christian IX and of the Queen, to right. Legend: CHRISTIANUS IX ET LOUISE D : G : DANIÆ V : G : REX ET REGINA.

Rev. The City of London seated, holding in her right hand the City's address to the King of Denmark. With her left arm she supports a standard, from the head of which flies a streamer, inscribed WELCOME CHRISTIAN IX TO LONDON; her left hand rests upon a shield charged with the City arms. To the left is a pedestal bearing on its front a shield charged with the arms of the King of Denmark, surmounted by the Danish royal crown. Upon the pedestal is the casket in which the address was presented. To the right is seen part of the front of Guildhall. In the exergue: 8TH JULY 1893.

Plate XIV. No. 26. *Engraved by* FRANK BOWCHER. Size, 3 in.

CHRISTIAN IX, King of Denmark, son of William Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, was born on April 8th, 1818. He was the sixth-born of ten children, and the ninth male descendant in a direct line from Christian III, King of Denmark, who died in 1559. Before his accession to the throne, Prince Christian of Glücksburg, as he was then called, held several high military appointments, being Inspector-General and Commander-in-chief of the Danish cavalry. In 1842 he married Louise, Princess of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he had several children, Alexandra, Princess of Wales, being the second-born; George, King of the Hellenes, the third-born; and Dagmar, Empress of Russia, the fourth-born.

By the protocol of London, May 8th, 1852, the succession was vested in Prince Christian, and he ascended the throne on the death of Frederick VII,

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November 15th, 1863. On his accession he was menaced by a rival, his claims upon the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein being disputed by the Duke of Augustenburg, whose father had for a compensation resigned all his right in these duchies in 1852. The German Diet ordered a Federal army to occupy the debatable territory in order to enforce its enfranchisement from the Danish rule. Matters had proceeded thus far when Austria and Prussia interposed, sending a combined army to occupy the disputed territory. After a hotly contested campaign the invaders took possession of Jutland, and the King being unable to obtain the assistance of any of the foreign powers, owing to the obstinacy of the Danish Government, made overtures of peace which led to a treaty being signed at Vienna, October 30th, 1864, by which the King renounced all claim to Lauenburg, Holstein, and Schleswig, and agreed to have no voice in the final disposal of those provinces. The Danes at first hoped that Austria would cause part of the duchies to be restored to Danish rule, but when, in the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, Prussia was victorious, these hopes faded, and Schleswig and Holstein have remained an integral part of the German Empire.

At one time it seemed likely that Denmark, as a nation, would cease to exist, but under the wise rule of King Christian it has recovered its prosperity, though it has not extended its territory. The resources of the country have been developed and a new constitution inaugurated. The King opened the first Rigsdag in November, 1866, and recognised, as his predecessor Frederick VII had done, the principle of a limited monarchy, the King sharing his power with a Diet of two houses, both of which are elective. Liberty of religion and of the press, and the inviolability of person and property are amply secured. In spite of this there is continual friction between the court party and the leaders of the democracy.

The King and Queen of Denmark have visited England several times. In March, 1867, their Majesties were the guests of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, London.

On June 30th, 1893, it came to the knowledge of the Court of Common Council that the King would probably visit this country at an early date. It was thereupon resolved that, in the event of such a visit, his

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Majesty should be invited to the Guildhall to receive an address of welcome in a suitable gold box. A Committee was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements, and, on July 3rd, an intimation was conveyed through the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor that the King of Denmark, accompanied by the Queen, would honour the Corporation by their presence at the Guildhall on Saturday, July 8th. The reception took place in the Library at noon, their Majesties being accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, H.I.H. the Cesarewitch, H.R.H. the Princess Victoria of Wales, and other members of the Royal families. The address of the Court of Common Council was read by the Common Serjeant, in the absence, through illness, of the Recorder, and was then presented by the Lord Mayor to his Majesty. The tenor of the address was as follows:—

"To his Majesty the King of Denmark.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave in our own name and that of our fellow-citizens, to offer to your Majesty this expression of respectful and hearty welcome on the happy occasion that has prompted the visit of your Majesty and your Royal Consort to our country. The close and affectionate relations of kinsmanship that have for so many centuries subsisted between the two nations culminated in the auspicious alliance of Denmark's fairest daughter with the heir to the British Throne, the eldest son of our beloved Queen. That the brotherly feeling thus engendered and matured between the Danish and English people may ever continue, and that the spirit of commercial enterprise that has so long inspired the two countries, to their mutual advantage and well-being, may for all time prevail and prosper, is our earnest and heartfelt hope. We pray that your Majesty and your Royal House, linked as it is with the best interests of Europe by the closest family ties, may long be spared in happiness and peace.

Signed by order of the Court,

JOHN B. MONCKTON,

Town Clerk."

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To which his Majesty replied as follows:

"I thank you heartily for the address of welcome which you have presented to me in the name of the City of London. In all you have said so well on the many historic links which connect the two countries and the two families, you express sentiments which are my own, and which I cordially reciprocate. It was my privilege as a young man to be present at the Coronation of the Queen, and my thoughts have never been absent from this country since we brought our beloved daughter to her English home. We shared the nation's sorrow, and to-day we share its joy as we think of the young couple upon whom are fixed the hopes and the love of so many millions of men here and throughout the world. My best and most fervent wishes are for the welfare of your great City, the prosperity of this Empire, and the happiness of the Queen."

A *déjeûner* afterwards took place in the Guildhall, at which, after proposing the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the Lord Mayor gave the toast of His Majesty the King of Denmark, in the following terms:—

"Your Majesties, your Imperial and Royal Highnesses, your Excellencies, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I drink to you the health of our honoured and illustrious guests, their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark. It was more than 100 years ago when his Majesty's predecessor, King Christian VII, honoured the City of London with a visit, and to him we were proud in expressing, as we have done to-day, the sentiments of our esteem, our respect and our affection. The reason given especially at that time why we should honour his Majesty of Denmark was what we especially give to-day—the alliance between the two countries. We have to-day the honour of receiving a visit from his Majesty and his Queen. He has anxiously endeavoured in all things to do as became him. Acting in Denmark as our Sovereign acts with us, he is revered and loved by his subjects. He is at one with his people, full of dignity and simplicity, and filled with virtue. To us, however, all this is as nothing by the side of the fact that he has given to us our Princess. Your Majesties, we welcome you most heartily. My fellow citizens are at one with me in rejoicing at your advent here to-day. We welcome you sincerely, and, in fact, I may say with one

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who sought to do honour to your illustrious and Royal daughter, 'We are all of us Danes in our welcome of thee.'"

His Majesty replied as follows:—

"My Lord Mayor,

In the name of my wife and in my own name, I thank you for the kind words with which you have proposed our healths, and I thank you all, Gentlemen, for the way in which you have received it. While addressing you, my Lord, the first Magistrate of the City, I wish also to say that we have deeply felt the warmth of the reception we have met with everywhere since we landed in the country where our daughter has won so many hearts. The occasion of our visit was domestic, not political, but it has made us witness an extraordinary display of popular attachment to the members of the Royal House, and we shall carry away a lasting and happy impression of the spirit that reigns among you."

Other toasts followed, and, on taking their leave, both his Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales expressed themselves as highly pleased with the reception and entertainment, as well as with the admirable arrangements made on the occasion.

Upon the recommendation of the Reception Committee the Court of Common Council decided that a suitable medal should be struck to commemorate the event.

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